

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 179

14 September 1983

### JAPAN

Soviet Bombers Spotted Over Sea of Japan	C 1
Government Denies Abe-Gromyko Talks Cancellation	C 1
Soviet Envoy Refuses KAL Victim Compensation Note	C 1
Soviet Ballet Troupe Forced To Cancel Tour	C 1
Protests Greet Soviet Friendship Liner in Kyoto	C 2
Nakasone: 'No Plan To Visit USSR at Present'	C 2
Stable Supply of Farm Produce From U.S. Sought	C 3
Policy Conference With U.S. Ends 'Inconclusively'	C 3
NTT Reportedly Develops 4-K 'Thinking' CAM LSI	C 4
Government Trade, Economic Policy Package Drafted	C 4

### NORTH KOREA

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC Delegation	D 1
Kim Chong-il in Wonsan	D 1
Kim Chong-il at Wonsan Rally	D 2
Choe Pok-yon's Rally Speech	D 3
Hu Qili's Rally Speech	D 6
Kim Hosts Dinner	D 8
Kim Sees Delegation Off	D 9
Kim Il-song Receives National Day Delegation	D 10
Yugoslav Delegation	D 10
Yugoslav Journalist	D 10
Polish Delegation	D 10
GDR Delegation	D 11
Romanian Delegation	D 11
Bangladesh Special Envoy	D 12
Burmese Delegation	D 12
Congolese Delegation	D 12
Egyptian Delegation	D 13
Ethiopian Delegation	D 13
Ghanaian Delegation	D 13
Guinean Delegation	D 14
Guyanese Delegation	D 14
Indonesian Delegation	D 14
Iranian Delegation	D 15
Libyan Delegation	D 15
Malagasy Delegation	D 15
Malaysian Delegation	D 16
Maltese Delegation	D 16
Mozambique Delegation	D 16
Nepalese Delegation	D 17
Nicaraguan Delegation	D 17
Pakistani Delegation	D 17
Rwandan Delegation	D 17
Sierra Leonean Envoy	D 18
Spanish Communist Leader	D 18
Syrian Delegation	D 18

Tanzanian Delegation	D 19
Thai Delegation	D 19
YAR Delegation	D 19
Zambian Delegation	D 20
Reportage on Events Marking 35th National Day	D 20
Bulgarians Lay Wreaths	D 20
East Germans Lay Wreaths	D 20
Polish Delegation Lays Wreaths	D 21

## SOUTH KOREA

Pilot Said To Have Made Contact After Missile Attack	E 1
Further Reaction to Downing of KAL Airliner	E 1
Factfinders to Japan, U.S.	E 1
Official on Security Council Vote [TONG-A ILBO 13 Sep]	E 1
PRC Abstention Criticized [TONG-A ILBO 13 Sep]	E 2
Plans for General Assembly Session [KOREA HERALD 14 Sep]	E 2
Reagan's Response Criticized [CHUNGANG ILBO 13 Sep]	E 3
Incident Not 'Bargaining Chip' [HANGUK ILBO 14 Sep]	E 4
Action Urged To Prevent Recurrence [CHOSON ILBO 14 Sep]	E 6
King Husayn on Official State Visit 10-14 Sep	E 7
Itinerary, Delegation Members	E 7
Condemns KAL Incident	E 7
Visits DMZ, Tunnels	E 8

## KAMPUCHEA

Kong Korm on KAL Incident, U.S. Involvement	H 1
SRV Propaganda Commission Delegation Arrives	H 2
Thai Border Provocations, Violations Reported	H 2
White Paper on Thai Aggression Released	H 2
'KAMPUCHEA' Lauds Successes in Diplomacy	H 3
Leaders Speak at Finance Ministry Meeting	H 4
Chea Sim Speaks	H 4
Chan Phin Speaks	H 4
American, Bangladesh Newsman Visit DK Zone [VODK]	H 5
SRV Soldiers Threaten Villagers With Poison [VODK]	H 5
VODK Reports Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham Battles	H 5
Prince Sihanouk in FRG for Private Visit [cross-reference]	H 5

## LAOS

Khamtai Siphandon Meets SRV Trade Union Members	I 1
Souphanouvong Receives New Indian Ambassador	I 1
Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Newly Graduated Teachers	I 1
Sisavat Keobounphan Attends Traffic Law Meeting	I 2
Briefs: Mass Media Delegation's Visit	I 2

## THAILAND

Sitthi Sends Condolences to KAL Victims' Families [BANGKOK WORLD 13 Sep]	J 1
Leaders Meet Indonesian Armed Forces Commander [BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]	J 1
Annual Military Transfer, Promotion List Cited [MATICHON 13 Sep]	J 1
Army Officer on Defections, Clashes in South [BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]	J 2
Briefs: Rocket Research Center	J 2

## VIETNAM

Anger Expressed Over U.S. Role in KAL Incident	K 1
'Fuller Version' of NHAN DAN Article on KAL [12 Sep]	K 2
Laos' Khamtai Receives Trade Union Delegation	K 3
Truong Chinh Visits Communications Year Exhibit	K 4
Hoang Tung on Fourth Party Plenum Resolution [NHAN DAN 30 Aug]	K 4
First Part	K 4
Final Part	K 7
NHAN DAN Views 'Poisonous Cultural Current'	D 10
Briefs: Industrial-Commercial Tax Collection	K 13

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hayden Voices Support for Antarctic Treaty	M 1
More on Treaty	M 1
Postal Unions Ban Air Mail to Soviet Union	M 1

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Hails Benefits of Martial Law Years	P 1
Marcos Urges Local Government Executives To Lead	P 1
Imelda Marcos Reiterates Retirement Decision [BULLETIN TODAY 13 Sep]	P 2
Solicitor General Defends Aquino Probe Commission	P 2
Minister Enrile Notes Security for Reagan Visit Discusses Rebels, Political Ambitions	P 3

SOVIET BOMBERS SPOTTED OVER SEA OF JAPAN

0W131055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Three supersonic Soviet Backfire bombers and a TU-16 Badger were spotted over the Sea of Japan Tuesday and eight Japanese Air Self-Defense Force fighter planes scrambled.

The Air Self-Defense Force said the Soviet bombers were seen cruising in the airspace east of Sadogashima, Niigata Prefecture, around 9:50 a.m. It said the Soviet planes flew away after the ASDF planes scrambled.

This marked the second time Backfires have been spotted over the Sea of Japan in the past year. They were seen the first time on September 14 last year.

The Defense Agency said that judging from their flight formation, the Soviet planes were likely on a training flight. One of the ASDF jetfighters took a photograph of the three backfires as they came to within about 150 kilometers of Japanese territorial airspace. They cruised at an altitude of 8,000-10,000 meters and a speed of around 750 kilometers per hour. At least two of the three carried what seemed to be AS-4 missiles, according to the ASDF.

GOVERNMENT DENIED ABE-GROMYKO TALKS CANCELLATION

0W140937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 14 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday denied speculation that a meeting of Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Andrey Gromyko might be called off. Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami told a press conference: "The Japanese side has no intention of cancelling the meeting."

Diplomatic sources in New York speculated the Abe-Gromyko meeting during the U.N. General Assembly late this month might be canceled because of the Soviet downing of a South Korean civil plane on September 1.

SOVIET ENVOY REFUSES KAL VICTIM COMPENSATION NOTE

0W140903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 14 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov Wednesday refused to accept a diplomatic note demanding compensation from Moscow for the deaths of 28 Japanese passengers killed when a South Korean airliner was shot down on September 1, the Foreign Ministry said.

SOVIET BALLET TROUPE FORCED TO CANCEL TOUR

0W131115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- A Russian ballet troupe from Buryat has canceled its performance in Japan because the Japanese Government Tuesday suspended commercial flights between Moscow and Tokyo for two weeks in a new sanction against the Soviet Union. The 30-member troupe was originally scheduled to arrive on Friday for a 10-performance tour of Hokkaido and northeastern Honshu as part of an interchange program sponsored by the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society. An official of the society said the trip was canceled because the troupe could not fly into Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet announced Tuesday that commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union will be suspended in a new punitive measure against Moscow for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

PROTESTS GREET SOVIET FRIENDSHIP LINER IN KYOTO

0W140555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Kyoto Sept 14 KYODO -- A Soviet liner on a friendship mission to Japan sailed into Maizuru Port Wednesday amid protests from right-wingers and Korean residents angered by the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner. Police said about a dozen sound-trucks blared anti-Soviet slogans while some 30 Korean residents demonstrated as the Soviet friendship ship, the 3,900-ton Olga Sadovskaya, berthed at Maizuru. The ship, with a group of about 200 Soviet citizens from Nakhodka aboard, is on a goodwill visit to several Japanese port cities. Nakhodka, a port in eastern Russia Soviet Republic, is a sister city of Maizuru.

Security was tight, and Maizuru city officials curtailed a portside welcoming ceremony in view of local protests against the Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 jumbo jet. Instead of an elaborate welcoming ceremony, Maizuru Mayor Masato Machii and about a dozen other municipal officials greeted the Soviet mission with a sole flower bouquet.

Anti-Soviet demonstrators also set a Soviet flag ablaze as the Soviet mission later passed through the a local branch of the South Korean residents group, Mindan, police said. [sentence as received]

Maizuru city officials said they will abbreviate the official program originally planned for the Soviet friendship [as received], including a get-together with the local Maizuru residents slated for Wednesday evening.

The ship will leave for Tsugaru, Fukui Prefecture, Thursday.

NAKASONE 'NO PLAN TO VISIT USSR AT PRESENT'

0W151211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet Tuesday has no plan to visit the Soviet Union at the present time, when Moscow is showing no responsibility over the shooting down of a South Korean airliner earlier this month. No Soviet premier (or Communist Party leader) has come to Japan since World War II, but three Japanese prime ministers have been to Moscow, Nakasone said. At the cabinet level, it is Russia's turn to send its foreign minister to Tokyo, he added.

Nakasone was answering an opposition questioner on the second day of a three-day interpellation session of the Diet (parliament). The House of Councillors (upper house) met in plenary session in the morning and the House of Representatives (lower house) in the afternoon. Magoichi Takemoto, a lower house member of the moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party, raised the question as to whether the prime minister has a plan to visit the Soviet Union.

Ippei Koyama, a Socialist, and Hitoshi Shimazaki, a Liberal-Democrat, took the floor for interpellation in the upper house session; while Miyuki Asai, a Komeito member, Takemoto, Mitsuhiro Kaneko, a Communist, and Yohei Kono, a member of the New Liberal Club, put questions at the lower house session.

Replying to Asai, Nakasone said he regrets the insincere Soviet responses to the downing of the Korean Airlines jumbo with 269 people aboard on September 1.

Kono sought details of the loss of the South Korean airliner. The prime minister said he received a report on the downing of the plane shortly after 10 a.m. that day, four hours after the crash. Japan revealed information on the matter step by step after exchanging reports with friendly countries in view of the grave situation, he said.

Kaneko, secretary general of the Communist Party, urged the government to propose an international pact on the total banning of nuclear arms. Nakasone did not give a clear cut answer, saying only that he will study the proposal.

During the morning session, Shimazaki posed questions about Japan's position toward arms reduction talks and the abolition of nuclear weapons. In reply, Nakasone said he cannot neglect the fact that the Soviet Communist Party, government and military officials had openly admitted the existence of strategic nuclear weapons in the Kamchatka Peninsula. Saying, "We have removed nuclear arms from Okinawa," the prime minister demanded that the Soviets remove nuclear arms from the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Soviet military chief of staff, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, flanked by Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin and Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, said at a meeting of foreign newsmen last Friday in Moscow that the downed South Korean airliner flew over Kamchatka, which he called the location of "a major base of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces."

#### STABLE SUPPLY OF FARM PRODUCE FROM U.S. SOUGHT

OW121255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Tokyo will seek U.S. cooperation in maintaining the stable supply of agricultural products such as corn to Japan in the face of a predicted poor crop in the U.S., agricultural officials said Tuesday. Commenting on the latest outlook for farm produce by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said there will be no problems with the supply side for the time being. The ministry indicated the production shortage in the U.S. was expected in view of a production cutback policy as well as the current heat-wave. But it has decided to ask for a U.S. commitment on supply at regular Japan-U.S. talks on farm trade in Tokyo Friday and Saturday.

Regarding items for which Japan relies mostly on U.S. supply, the ministry said the output of corn will amount to 110 million tons, down 47.7 percent over the previous year, but there will be no shortages as experienced in 1980 since there are stockpiles. U.S. soybean production will decline 32 percent to 41 million tons, and wheat will remain stable in overall supply due to stockpiling, the ministry added.

#### POLICY CONFERENCE WITH U.S. ENDS 'INCONCLUSIVELY'

OW131203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended two days of talks on industrial policy inconclusively Tuesday, but agreed to continue their dialogue. The latest round of consultations produced no meaningful results and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith was quoted as saying Japan's industrial policy is like "an onion" in its complexity.

The Japanese delegation nevertheless came away from the third meeting of the Japan-U.S. committee on industry-related policies and their effects on trade with the conviction the Tokyo conference helped deepen mutual understanding. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry insisted that the dialogue, since its inception earlier this year, has been "fact-finding" and will continue to be so for the time being.

The Japanese group, led by MITI Vice Minister for International Affairs Kunio Komatsu, took up America's Government research and development programs and their spin-offs in defending Japan's industrial policy. But the U.S. delegation, headed by Smith, warned that Japan should not overestimate U.S. R and D programs like those of NASA and the Pentagon, a Japanese official later said.

A MITI spokesman said the dialogue is important in that it would discourage American criticism of Japanese industrial policy from the basis of mistaken perceptions. While the Americans vaguely grasped MITI's industrial visions and ties to advisory councils, the spokesman said, they failed to fully understand Japan's industry-related laws and administrative guidance and to differentiate ordinances with penalty from others involving no punishment. The American delegation said administrative guidance is "extremely difficult to understand from the outside" and asked for an explanation of its criteria and under what circumstance it takes effect, the MITI official added.

The two countries will hold their next round of talks in the dialogue in Tokyo in early December. When asked to compare the industrial policies of the two countries, a ministry official said, "the American policy is not as systematic as Japan's." The United States says it has no "industrial policy" as the Japanese use the term.

#### NTT REPORTEDLY DEVELOPS 4-K 'THINKING' CAM LSI

OW131231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Researchers at Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) claimed Tuesday the world's first success in the trial manufacture of a 4-kilobit "thinking" memory -- content addressable memory (CAM) -- LSI (large-scale integrated circuit).

Analysts said Japan has taken another step forward toward the development of a fifth-generation computer -- an intelligent computer. A senior NTT researcher said the conventional memory LSI can memorize information and read it out. However, the CAM LSI can check whether necessary information is memorized, can retrieve information and has 28 other types of functions, he said.

The researcher, who wished to remain anonymous, said the new CAM LSI is a CMOS (complementary metal oxide semiconductor) type, using 3-micron pattern rule and 2-layer aluminum wiring process technology. A total of 71,300 transistors are integrated on a silicon chip 10.3 millimeters long and 8.4 mm wide. He said the 4-k CAM LSI can perform 30 types of functions in 100 nanoseconds (1 nanosecond equaling a billionth of a second).

The expert said NTT researchers developed a 1-kilobit CAM LSI in 1981. This CAM LSI is an NMOS (n-channel metal oxide semiconductor) type with 2-micron pattern rule and 2-layer aluminum wiring process technology. In this case, 33,916 transistors were integrated on a somewhat smaller silicon chip. This LSI had two defects: limited memory capacity and relatively large power consumption -- 1,070 milliwatts, he said. The 4-kilobit CAM LSI has four times as much memory capacity as the 1-k CAM LSI, and its power consumption, at 50 milliwatts, is more than 20 times smaller than the 1-k CAM LSI.

#### GOVERNMENT TRADE, ECONOMIC POLICY PACKAGE DRAFTED

OW130957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- An expansion of domestic demand spurred by a sizable tax cut will be one of highlights in a new government trade and economic policy package.

Now under study, the policy package is designed to recess Japan's swelling surpluses with its trading partners, KYODO learned Tuesday. With U.S. President Ronald Reagan due to visit Japan in November, trade officials are putting finishing touches on the package and plan to present it to a special ministerial conference toward the end of this month, official sources said.

A draft package circulated among government agencies and now obtained by KYODO, consists of five points -- expansion of domestic demand, opening the Japanese market wider to foreign goods and services, promotion of imports, acceleration of capital inflow, and stepping up industrial cooperation and foreign aid.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has told his aides to prepare these measures as Japan's current account surplus this fiscal year is seen certain to reach a record \$24 billion, much over the official projection of \$19 billion. The draft maintains in its introductory part that the massive surplus is due mainly to reduced imports caused by lower oil prices and a strong U.S. dollar attributable to high U.S. interest rates, rather than Japan's export surge as in the past. The basic approach to the problem should be not restraint on exports but a balanced expansion of trade through increased imports, it says.

As a means to expand domestic demand, the draft calls for additional public works spending, an income tax cut, and financial and tax incentives including an investment tax credit. It mentions no specific policies as to how far Japan should go in liberalizing the import of beef, oranges, and other farm products, simply saying that final decisions depend on the results of current trade negotiations with the United States and the European Community.

To promote imports, the document proposes a new financing system by government financial institutions, increased foreign goods procurement by government agencies and streamlining the distribution channels for imported goods. It also calls for supplying the U.S. with information which may help the Americans increase their export of fishery products to Japan. In the capital and foreign exchange areas, the draft mentions possible offering of public bonds in the U.S. money market and continued market intervention to keep exchange rates stable. The draft says that an introduction of an export surcharge has been studied but officials said it has been dropped as it runs counter to the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The draft package also underlines the need for Japan to step up industrial cooperation with its trading partners, closer mutual investment, technology transfers and cooperation with other industrialized nations in third country markets are suggested in this context. It further calls for Japan's increased foreign aid and its more effective use, greater contributions to international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Many other policies including, for example, possible imports of Alaskan crude oil and the creation of a banker's acceptance (BA) market, are contained in the document. But officials said there are conflicting views regarding details between government agencies involved, indicating that much adjustment work is needed before the new package can be finalized.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC DELEGATION

Kim Chong-il in Wonsan

Sk131338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The PRC party and government delegation -- with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head -- now on an official goodwill visit to our country, arrived in Wonsan by special train on 12 September for a local tour.

Together with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the people's armed forces, Comrade Kim Chong-il, [order of names as heard] member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, welcomed Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili at the Wonsan railroad station.

Wonsan, a cultural and recreational port city, which welcomed the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people, was filled with a warm and welcoming atmosphere on that day.

At the railroad station, the welcoming crowd of several thousand stood, holding flags of China and Korea, flower bouquets, and toy balloons.

Here and there in the compound and at the plaza of the railroad station were such slogans as: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the glorious WPK," "Long live the CPC," "We warmly welcome the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen as its head and Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head," and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity forged in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!"

Flying on the flag poles were the flags of our country and the PRC. While the welcoming music was playing, the special train carrying the guests pulled into the railroad station. Raising enthusiastic cheers and waving the flags of Korea and China and bouquets of flowers, the crowds warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Chinese people.

Welcoming the mission of the Chinese people were Yi Chae-yun, member of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the WPK Committee of the Kangwon Province; Yi Yong-su, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the People's Committee of Kangwon Province; Paek Chong-won, responsible secretary of the WPK Committee of Wonsan city; and the general grade officers of the KPA.

Members of the Juvenile Corps presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Chairman Peng Zhen and Comrade Secretary Hu Qili.

Also arriving were members of the PRC party and government delegation such as: Wang Hanbin, member of the CPC Central Committee, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC, and chairman of the (?Legislative Affairs Commission) of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; (Gao Yuenian), vice chairman of (?the Legislative Affairs Commission) of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and other delegation members.

Also arriving were the members of the delegation of the CYL headed by Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and the members of the delegation of propaganda workers of the CPC led by Li Yan, secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Arriving along with the guests were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and members of the WPK Central Committee such as: Hyong Chun-kuk, first vice director of a department of the party Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice director of a department of the party Central Committee.

That day, some 100,000 workers in Wonsan turned out along the long route from the Wonsan station to Songdown and warmly welcomed the mission of the Chinese people, a class brother and comrade-in-arms. As the cars in which the guests rode turned onto the route, the welcoming music was played loudly and hearty cheers were raised. Because of the flags of the two countries and the bouquets of flowers which the crowds were waving high in the air, the route waved like a sea of flowers.

Receiving a warm welcome from the crowds, the car parade which left the plaza of the railroad station passed Wau Street slowly in front of the station where the welcoming slogans and decorations were placed here and there. As the cars carrying the guests entered Kaeson Plaza, the welcoming atmosphere was reaching a further climax. Returning the cheers of the crowds dancing in elegant rhythmic movement and warmly cheering, singing the songs of Korea-China friendship and unity, the Chinese guests got out of the cars.

(Kim Chong-hwa), chairman of the People's Committee of Wonsan, presented Comrade Peng Zhen with a sculpture of Korea-China friendship symbolizing the eternal friendship and unity forged by blood between peoples of Korea and China.

The plaza unfolded a sea of flowers of welcome and waved like a sea. Artists gave a warm welcome while dancing on a large decorated stage on which Mt Kumgang was featured with a rainbow. Artists presented bouquets of flowers to the Chinese guests. As the cars carrying the guests moved again along the welcoming route, the crowds expressed our people's warm friendship toward the mission of the Chinese people, cheering more warmly.

The warm welcome given on that day by the Wonsan City workers displayed the firm determination of the peoples of the two countries to consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship, which has reached a new, higher level, generation after generation.

#### Kim Chong-il at Wonsan Rally

SK140100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan mass meeting was held today at the Kaeson (Triumph) Square with a large delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the meeting.

The square was packed with tens of thousands of working people and students in Wonsan carrying flags of Korea and China, bouquets and balloons in their hands. Put up on the square were slogan-boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Warm welcome to the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen as its head and Comrade Hu Qili as its deputy head!" etc. Flying on the flag poles were the national flags of Korea and China.

When Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili in company with Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-ju and Comrade Yim Chun-chu appeared on the rostrum amid the welcome music, at 10 a.m. the crowds warmly welcomed them with stormy cheers and applause. The rostrum was occupied by the members of the delegation and suite members. Also mounting the rostrum were head of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the league, and head of the delegation of propaganda workers of the Communist Party of China Li Yan, secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The rostrum party also included chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee Yi Chae-yun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Yi Yong-su and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, who are members of the Central Committee of the WPK; vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee; chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee Choe Pok-yon, chief secretary of the Wonsan City Party Committee Paek Chong-won, and chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee Kim Chong-hwa.

Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the mass meeting.

Concluding his speech, he presented a silk banner to Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili in the name of the meeting. The national flags of Korea and China and words "May the blood-cemented great Korea-China friendship be everlasting!" were embroidered on the silk banner.

Comrade Hu Qili spoke next.

His speech was warmly hailed by the crowds.

Comrade Hu Qili presented a silk banner in the name of the delegation to Yi Chae-yun, chief secretary of the Kangwon provincial party committee, and Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee. The words embroidered on the silk banner read: "May Sino-Korean friendship be conveyed down through generations!"

The meeting powerfully demonstrated the unshakable determination of the two peoples to keep in bloom generation after generation the great Korea-China friendship sealed in blood in the common struggle against imperialism and consolidated through grim ordeals.

#### Choe Pok-yon's Rally Speech

SK140431 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Speech by Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, at meeting held on 13 September at Kaeson Square in Wonsan to welcome the Chinese party and government delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Chairman Peng Zhen, respected Comrade Secretary Hu Qili, comrade members of the PRC party and government delegation, and comrades: The beautiful picture of the great China-Korea friendship is now being unfolded here at this historic Kaeson Square. It is the supreme honor and happiness of all the people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan to hold this mass meeting which will further glorify the history of China-Korea relations, [applause]

Greeting the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people, the closest comrades-in-arms and brothers of our people, we are matchlessly happy and excited; a thousand emotions crowd our minds. With feelings of warm friendship -- with feelings of meeting a close friend from whom we have parted for a long time, we most warmly welcome the Chinese party and government delegation. [applause] Through you, the people of our Kangwon Province and Wonsan extend sincere militant greetings to the fraternal Chinese people. [applause]

Viewing our people's national holiday as that of the Chinese people, the Chinese party and government have sent to our country a high-level delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen as leader and with Comrade Hu Qili as deputy leader to share joy with our people. You have come with warm congratulatory greetings and with feelings of deep friendship and affection from the one billion Chinese people. Today, you are making the people of our Kangwon Province warmly bath in the feelings of happiness -- the happiness of having the Chinese people as revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

With the blood they shed in a trench, fighting against the common enemy, the peoples of China and Korea cultivated the ties of invincible, fraternal friendship a long time ago. They have historically linked their destinies into one, jointly struggled, and jointly won victory. [applause]

Mountains, rivers, grass, and trees in our Kangwon Province bear the marks of the priceless blood and heroic struggle of the Chinese people's volunteers who rushed to the Korean frontline during the Fatherland Liberation War under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea. Hero (Huang Jiefeng) of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] sacrificed his precious, youthful life in Kangwon Province, saying that beloved Korea was the same as his hometown and fatherland. This remark is still resounding in the hearts of our people as an unforgettable echo. The matchless heroism and the spirit of devotion displayed by the CPV in this land during the Korean war, together with their immortal achievements, will remain forever with the beautiful mountains and rivers of Korea. [applause]

During the difficult postwar rehabilitation period, the fraternal Chinese people sincerely aided our people. Today, they are positively supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people to build socialism, to denounce the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to fabricate two Koreas, and to reunify the fatherland. Always remembering this, our people are grateful for this. They are very happy and proud to have the Chinese people as a most reliable comrades-in-arms, close revolutionary comrades, and as class brothers with whom they will share their destiny to the end. [applause]

Today when the world situation has become complicated and strained with the passage of time because of the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war, the peoples of China and Korea, while more solidly defending the socialist fortress in the Orient, are continuously and tenaciously struggling to achieve their common goal.

Under the wise leadership of the tested guidance sector of the CPC, including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the fraternal Chinese people have brought stability and unity to the entire country and have brought about an unprecedented upsurge in the socialist revolution and socialist construction with the 3d plenary meeting of the 11th party Central Committee as a turning point.

Upholding a new policy for reform and abiding by the basic four principles, the Chinese people have made a great stride in the struggle to turn China into a highly democratic, civilized, and powerful socialist country by carrying out the four modernization projects and have ushered in a new phase of national prosperity.

The PRC's international position has increased daily, and its influence over the development of international relations has further increased. Today's magnificent situation in China eloquently shows that the current line and policy of the Chinese party and government are just, that the strength of the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC is inexhaustible, and that their future is bright. [applause] Our people warmly hail the achievements of the fraternal Chinese people, regarding them as their own. [applause]

The Korean people wish the fraternal Chinese people a greater victory in their struggle to implement the decision of the 12th CPC Plenary Meeting and of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, to reunify the entire country by having Taiwan returned to the fatherland, and to restore the sovereignty of Hong Kong. [applause]

Comrades, amid warm greetings of good wishes from friends of many foreign countries, including the Chinese people, our people have observed functions celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in a grand style. The road traversed by the DPRK in the past 35 years has been one of victory and glory in which, under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has resolutely defended the sovereignty and dignity of the people by repelling the repeated maneuvers of the U.S. Imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for aggression and war. This course has been a proud one in which the DPRK has created a new history of national prosperity by building a self-reliant society in this land which was once plagued by backwardness and poverty.

Today's Wonsan, which has turned into a beautiful, civilized resort port city, directly shows the trait of our thriving, developing republic. Our Kangwon Province was once very backward. During the war, it suffered more severe damage than any other area; there was nothing but ashes. By visiting our province, the Chinese party and government delegation has greatly encouraged the people of our province, who, being proud to have the prosperous republic as a fatherland, are resolutely struggling to implement the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress and to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

Your visit to our country has once again vigorously demonstrated the invincible ties between Korea and China. Through our meeting with you, we feel that the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries are truly solid and reliable, coming from the bottom of their hearts. [applause]

Korea-China friendship is a particular one based on the true comradeship and unshakable revolutionary sense of duty of the leaders of the two countries and is an everlasting fraternal friendship which does not shake in any heavy storms. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid a lasting foundation of Korea-China friendship with the leaders of the Chinese party and government, including the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai. [applause]

The visit to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the visit to our country by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year and the visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, in June this year marked an epochal opportunity for brightening and developing to a new stage the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries, and the two peoples. [applause]

Our people immensely rejoice over the fact that the relations between the two countries are now on the upgrade, adding a brilliant chapter to the glorious history of Korea-China friendship and that a firm foundation has been laid for the inheritance and development of these relations, generation after generation.

The peoples of Korea and China share an inseparable common destiny of advancing shoulder to shoulder both now and in the future in the same rank of the struggle to oppose imperialism, to defend peace in Asia and the world, to achieve victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

It is the unanimous faith of the peoples of the two countries that Korea cannot get along without China and that China cannot get along without Korea. [applause]

The strengthening of the Korea-China friendship is a demonstration of the unbreakable fighting spirit and inexhaustible revolutionary might of the peoples of the new socialist Orient.

Our party and people regard strengthening friendship and unity with the Chinese people and party as their primary international duty and as a revolutionary link. Korea-China friendship will endlessly shine with the passage of time; it will last like the azure East Sea. [applause]

No matter how the situation may change and no matter what storms may blow, the Korean people will advance with the great Chinese people to the end under the banner of proletarian internationalism and the banner of the Korea-China friendship. [applause] We will resolutely defend Korea-China friendship generation after generation and will staunchly struggle to build a new independent, peaceful world free from domination and control by firmly uniting with all the progressive people of the world, including the Chinese people.

Long live the lasting, immortal friendship and unity between the WPK and the CPC and between the Korean and Chinese peoples. [applause, shouts]

#### Hu Qili's Rally Speech

SK14004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan mass meeting was held with a large attendance at the Kaeson (Triumph) Square today to welcome the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Hu Qili said: Allow me, first of all, to convey on behalf of Comrade Peng Zhen and in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation and the entire Chinese people, warmest greetings and felicitations of the Communist Party of China, the National People's Congress of China, the Chinese Government and people to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government and people.

Referring to the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the delegation by the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people, he said: Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese People, received us in an atmosphere of real brothers and invited us to a banquet. And respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, busy as he is, personally examined and organized the program of the delegations' sojourn and has accompanied us to Wonsan. We have been accorded very warm and grand welcome by leading comrades of the party and government bodies and people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City. All this deeply moved us. The emotional scenes of more than 100,000 citizens of Wonsan welcoming us along the route in the rain will be cherished long in our hearts.

The successful celebration activities of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, he noted, fully displayed the brilliant path covered by the Korean people under the direction of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and served as an occasion of a concentric review of the great successes in the socialist construction of Korea.

Noting that the Korean people have in their protracted revolutionary struggle waged a remarkable and arduous fight, unafeard of a formidable enemy and unyielding, he said: The Korean people have built a socialist country with a modern industry, developed agriculture and powerful defense capabilities on the ruins of the war at the speed of Chollima, surmounting manifold difficulties by their astonishing, strong will and self-sacrificing labor, winning admiration and praise of the peoples of many countries. The DPRK is pursuing an independent foreign policy in the international arena and constantly strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of various countries and its international prestige is rising day by day. Today the Korean people are striving energetically to fulfill ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the grand targets of socialist construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by dynamically accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Staying in Korea only a few days, we have been able to witness the spirit of vigorous and hard struggle everywhere. We warmly congratulate you on your successes and sincerely wish you new, greater success in the future.

The Korean people owe all their victories to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected leader of the Korean people. He laid down the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defense and has led the Korean people to vigorously advance along the road of socialism and perform shining feats. The 35-year-long history proves that the future of the DPRK is still brighter as there is the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and there are the industrious and resourceful Korean people.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said: More than 30 years have passed since the 3,000-ri beautiful land of Korea was artificially divided and the compatriots in the North and the South of Korea have had their fill of sufferings from the national split. This abnormal situation was caused entirely by the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and has been imposed by the United States on the Korean nation and people and it is an outrage of hegemonism. Over the last several dozen years, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have made tireless efforts to realize the earnest desire of the people and put forward many reasonable proposals and ways.

President Kim Il-song advanced the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and comprehensively clarified it once again at the banquet celebrating the 35th national day, thus indicating more clearly the way to reunify the country under the condition of differences in ideology and social system between North and South of Korea. This enjoys support of the entire Korean people and sympathy and support of the world people of broad strata.

The Communist Party and Government of China have always supported the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully without any foreign interference. The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea, give up its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and no more pursue the "two Koreas" policy.

This would be helpful to the reunification of Korea and favorable to peace and stability in northeast Asia and the rest of Asia. The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely oppose any intrigue to create "two Koreas", and unwaveringly support the Korean people in their noble cause of national reunification. We believe that the strenuous efforts of the Korean people will certainly bring into being a reunified new Korea, independent and prosperous, in the east of the world.

Turning to the situation in China, Comrade Hu Qili said: After the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978, a political phase of stability and unity has opened and consolidated throughout our country and the national economy has been put on a track of sound development. Over the last few years, agriculture and industry have steadily grown, science and education constantly developed, markets in towns and villages prospered and the living conditions of people been improved remarkably. Although no small difficulties are yet foreseen in the way of advance, the Chinese people are confident of the future. They are struggling vigorously with all their heart and soul to attain the noble goal of fulfilling the militant tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, accomplishing the cause of reunifying the country including Taiwan and building the motherland into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist country characteristic of China.

Declaring that the friendly relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea are making an inspiring development, Comrade Hu Qili said: These relations between us were sealed in blood in the powder smoke and flames of the struggle of the two peoples against common enemies and have withstood the tests of storms and struck their deep roots in the hearts of the two peoples.

I would like to note here particularly the imperishable feats performed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song in pioneering and nursing the friendship between the two countries. The intimate relationship between them based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on complete equality, mutual respect and trust and mutual support are a model of the relationship between the leaders of communist parties and socialist countries. What delights people is that this invaluable tradition is inherited and developed today in the relations between our two parties and two countries. The Korea visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the China visit of Comrade Kim Il-song last year and the China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il in June this year all bore excellent fruits. The sincere and cordial meetings and talks between the supreme leaders of the two parties recorded an important chapter in the history of Sino-Korean relations and lifted this friendship to a new stage of development. The friendly and cooperative relations between us will, no doubt, be handed down through generations and shine long.

#### Kim Hosts Dinner

SK140029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 13 arranged a dinner in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to the dinner were Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili and the members of the delegation and suite.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, alternate member of the Political Bureau and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the Central Committee of the party; Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The dinner proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

#### Kim Sees Delegation Off

SK140032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head now on an official goodwill visit to our country left Wonsan on September 13 after winding up its local tour and arrived in Pyongyang.

Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili were seen off in Wonsan by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces.

They left together with members of the Chinese party and government delegation and suite members.

Also leaving together with them were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, and members of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The guests were sent off by Yi Chae-yun, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Paek Chong-won, chief secretary of the Wonsan City Committee of the WPK; Kim Chong-hwan, chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee; and other functionaries of the local party and power bodies and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Wonsan City was in a warm farewell atmosphere to see off the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people. More than 100,000 working people and school youth and children in Wonsan turned out with flags and bouquets of flowers in their hands to see off the mission from the country of close comrades-in-arms.

Cheers burst forth when the cars carrying the guests with the open cars aboard which were Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili in the van appeared before them. The crowds warmly saw the guests off, highly waving flags and bouquets and performing a graceful dance.

On their way to Pyongyang the Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by the crowd in Sangwon County, an approach to the city. Thousands of people warmly welcomed them returning from their successful local tour, waving flags and bouquets.

The Chinese guests were met by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and leading personnel of the Sangwon County party and power bodies.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY DELEGATIONS

##### Yugoslav Delegation

SK101744 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1707 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 10 received the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand. Also present was Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

##### Yugoslav Journalist

SK120431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received Moncilo Stefanovic, editor of the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song answered questions raised by the editor, and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

##### Polish Delegation

SK122359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and first secretary of the Lodz Provincial Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also present was Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him in the name of the Polish United Workers' Party and Polish people.

#### GDR Delegation

SK101753 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1712 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 10 received the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand. Also present was Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### Romanian Delegation

SK130001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ion Dinca, member of the executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government.

On hand were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also present was Romanian ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Bangladesh Special Envoy

SK130411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received M. Obaidullah Khan, minister of agriculture, who is a special envoy of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, and his party on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Kim Chang-chu, chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The special envoy conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Burmese Delegation

SK130005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by U Than Tin, member of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and minister of mines. On hand were Chong Song-nam, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

## Congolese Delegation

SK130415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the member of the delegation headed by Jean Michel Bokamba Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and organisational secretary of the Party. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also present was the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Congolese Embassy.

The head of the delegation presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of the Congo. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Egyptian Delegation

SK130013 Pyongyang KCNA 2214 in English 2214 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received Mohamed Sobhi Abdel Hakim, member of the Political Bureau and deputy general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party and chairman of the Consultative Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is heading the party and government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On hand were Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Son Song-pil, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee. Present on the occasion was Egyptian Ambassador to Korea, Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Salam.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

## Ethiopian Delegation

SK140003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 13 received the delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Fisseha Desta, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, executive member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People and minister in charge of administration, justice, national defense and security. On hand were comrade Kim Yong-nam member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Ghanaian Delegation

SK051615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 received the government delegation of the Republic of Ghana on a visit to our country to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Aanaa Enin, member of the provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana. Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Guinean Delegation

SK071730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and prime minister. Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand. Guinean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Thierno Nabika Diallo was also present there.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Guyanese Delegation

SK101749 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1709 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Vice-President of Guyana Hamilton Green. Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand. Also present was Guyanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korean Ashik Altaf Mohamed.

The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

#### Indonesian Delegation

SK101807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1722 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received today Chinsonnyo Moran Jusuf and her party from Indonesia. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to her.

## Iranian Delegation

SK061618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 received the delegation of the Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a visit to our country to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Mohammad Yazdi, first vice-chairman of the Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, were on hand. A. Nahavandian, Iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

## Libyan Delegation

SK101628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 9 received the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mustafa al-Harrubi, chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was on hand. Abdulkhaled Kashkusha, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Korea, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

## Malagasy Delegation

SK080111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received the party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Desire Rakotoarivoana, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Prime Minister. Premier Yi Chong-ok and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam were on hand. Present there was Malagasy Ambassador to Korea Rakotofiringa Crescent Soloher.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Malaysian Delegation

SK130417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the government delegation of Malaysia on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Chin Hon Ngian, minister of health. On hand were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Malaysian Embassy was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Maltese Delegation

SK130015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Daniel Michallef, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta. On hand were Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Hyong-u vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Maltese Embassy C. Borg Marks.

The head of the delegation recited to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "President Kim Il-song, a Peerless Hero," a poem written by him during his stay in our country. The great leader expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

## Mozambique Delegation

SK120426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and foreign minister. On hand were Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; and Lt General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk who are alternate members of the WPK Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

## Nepalese Delegation

SK071719 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1654 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received the delegation of the State Council of the Kingdom of Nepal on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Brigadier General Bhoopal Man Sing Karki, chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council of Nepal. Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop were on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

## Nicaraguan Delegation

SK120005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of Nicaragua on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and member of the Sandinist congress of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. On hand were Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Chong Song-nam, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of external economic affairs. The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

## Pakistani Delegation

SK101757 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1716 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lt. General Said Qadir, minister of production of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam were on hand. Also present was Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Mohammad Dutta.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed to him a gift of Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

## Rwandan Delegation

SK132359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 13 received the Rwandan party and government delegation on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Frederic Nzamburambaho, member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of agriculture and livestock. On hand were Kim Chang-chu, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the agricultural commission, and Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter from Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sierra Leonean Envoy

SK071722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1657 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 7 received S.I. Koroma, first vice-president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and first vice-chairman of the All-People's Congress who is representative of the Sierra Leonean president, and his party on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier and foreign minister; and Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Spanish Communist Leader

SK061629 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 6 received Comrade Santiago Carrillo, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and member of Parliament, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Santiago Carrillo in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Syrian Delegation

SK120429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tawfik Saleha, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and director of the organisational department of the party and advisor of justice. On hand were Comrade

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Syrian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Hani Habib was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

#### Tanzanian Delegation

SK101803 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1718 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 10 received the party and government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Rashidi M. Kawawa, secretary general of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party. On hand were Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier and foreign minister, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Tanzanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country Job M. Lusinde was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him.

#### Thai Delegation

SK130004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the delegation of the National Democratic Party of Thailand on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Prayu Suraniwong, secretary general of the party and member of Parliament. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him in the name of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Thailand.

#### YAR Delegation

SK140010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 13 received the delegation of the General People's Congress and Government of the Yemen Arab Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by 'Abal-Hamid Sayf al-Adi, deputy secretary of the Standing Committee of the Congress. On hand were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Ahmed Muhammed al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to our country.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter and gift from Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and general secretary of the General People's Congress. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Zambian Delegation

SK081747 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 8 received the party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Present on the occasion were the member of the delegation headed by N. Mundia, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and prime minister. Premier Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam were on hand. Zambian Ambassador to Korea W. R. Mwondela was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gift of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Expressing thanks for this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### REPORTGAGE ON EVENTS MARKING 35TH NATIONAL DAY

#### Bulgarians Lay Wreaths

SK090416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic on September 8 laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

Present there were the members of the party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Pak Yong-sok, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned were on hand. Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev, and his embassy officials were also present.

Honor guardsmen of the Korean People's Army lined up there. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army and observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters. Then, the delegation laid wreaths at the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

Soviet Embassy and Chinese Embassy officials in Pyongyang were present respectively at the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

#### East Germans Lay Wreaths

SK090440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower on September 8.

Present there were the members of the party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the People's Chamber and vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of DPRK founding.

Pak Yong-sok, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned were on hand.

GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and his embassy officials were also present there.

Honour guardsmen of the Korean People's Army lined up at the moment to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

The delegation observed a moment's silence after laying a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army.

Then, the delegation laid wreaths at the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

Officials of the Soviet Embassy and the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were respectively present there.

#### Polish Delegation Lays Wreaths

SK101636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic laid wreaths before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower on September 9.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were the members of the party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, of the Polish United Workers' Party, visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Educational Commission, and personages concerned were present there.

Also present were Polish Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

Honor guards of the Korean People's Army were lined up there.

The delegation laid a wreath before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army and observed a moment's silence.

Then it laid wreaths before the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

Officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the friendship tower.

PILOT SAID TO HAVE MADE CONTACT AFTER MISSILE ATTACK

SK131358 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Correspondent Chong Yong-sok's report from Tokyo]

[Text] It has been learned that the KAL plane which was shot down by Soviet fighters on 1 September, made radio contact twice with the Tokyo aviation control tower after it was attacked by missiles. This shows a big differnce from the result of the analysis of the contents of Soviet pilots' communications.

According to the record of radio contacts which was released today by the Japanese Ministry of Transport, the Narita Airport control tower intercepted the last radio message from the KAL plane at 0327 and 10 seconds, 49 seconds after Soviet pilots reported to their ground base that they shot down the KAL airliner.

Officers of the Japanese Ministry of Transport have revealed that the KAL pilot made radio contact in a calm manner for 49 seconds after the plane was attacked.

Japanese aviation experts note that, if the contents of communications between Soviet pilots and their ground base are true, the KAL plane must have made radio contact twice in a calm manner after it was attacked by missiles. They add that whether this circumstance could indeed take place will be proven after various pieces of information obtained so far are analyzed more precisely.

FURTHER REACTION TO DOWNING OF KAL AIRLINER

Factfinders to Japan, U.S.

SK131320 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- The government will send two fact-finding teams to Japan and the United States Sept. 14-17 to look into what made the Korean Air Lines (KAL) jetliner stray from its regular course when it was shot down by Soviet fighters Sept. 1, a ranking Transportation Ministry official said Tuesday.

The teams, consisting of four aviation experts each, will examine every possibility of deviating from the regular course through actual and trial flights from Anchorage to Tokyo. They also will confirm radio messages exchanged between the KAL plane and ground controllers before the plane was hit by Soviet missiles, the official added.

Meanwhile, the government Tuesday dispatch a 1,126-ton deep sea fishing vessel to the waters off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido to join the four Korean vessels searching for the remains and belongings of the victims of the KAL plane.

Official on Security Council Vote

SK131248 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 83 p 2

[From the Column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Commenting on the failure to adopt a UN Security Council resolution denouncing the Soviet shooting down of a Korean civilian passenger plane because of the Soviet veto, a Foreign Ministry official said:

Although the Security Council has failed to pass the resolution, the results of voting has turned out to be overwhelmingly in favor of the Western bloc. This is thanks to not only the united efforts of the Western bloc but also to the sympathy of the Third World countries in particular. This official said: Securing 9 votes for the resolution was in fact uncertain until 0725 [KST] on 13 September, when the Security Council started voting. Anyway, our efforts to secure support can be said to have been great. But the support from friendly countries was greater.

Beginning 11 September, 2 days before the vote at the council, the Western bloc made every effort to secure more than 9 votes for the resolution.

It has been learned that British Prime Minister Thatcher persuaded the Guyanese prime minister not to vote against the resolution and that she played a decisive role in getting Pakistan's vote for the resolution. It has been also learned that King Husayn of Jordan, who was visiting our country, promised to vote for the resolution.

On the other hand, observers feel that the abstention from the voting by Communist China, which was very active in condemnation of the Soviet Union right after the incident involving the Korean Airlines passenger plane, was because of its delicate relations with the Soviet Union and North Korea.

#### PRC Abstention Criticized

SK131238 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the morning of 13 September, the DJP convened a meeting of the Central Executive Standing Committee under the presidency of Chairman Chin Ui-chong. The meeting discussed the results of the vetoed resolution condemning the Soviet Union at the UN Security Council.

On that day, officials said in denunciation: Even though it is not unexpected, it is shame less for the Soviet Union to have exercised its veto power after all.

Meanwhile, it is said that the officials were satisfied that a total of 9 countries voted to support the resolution. At that meeting, many officials, it is said, expressed their regret while saying in censure: Communist China has denounced the Soviet Union in word only. But it abstained from the actual voting. This displays the true nature of communism.

In the meantime, the same day, the DJP decided to dispatch each party's lawmakers on the National Assembly Transportation-Communications Committee to Wakkanai, Japan, where the fragments of the destroyed aircraft and articles concerning the Korean Airlines plane incident are being found. They will leave in a couple of days, as soon as the party concludes consultations with the opposition camp.

#### Plans for General Assembly Session

SK140513 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The government plans to present the KAL incident before the U.N. General Assembly as an additional agenda item during its 38th session opening Sept. 20.

Informed government sources said yesterday that the plan is being considered in cooperation with friendly countries because the U.N. Security Council failed to adopt a resolution on the KAL incident. The Soviet Union, whose jet fighter shot down the passenger plane Sept. 1, vetoed it.

The plan is designed to continuously press the Soviet Union to admit its responsibility for destroying the plane carrying 269 persons and accept Korea's five demands, including reparations and prevention of recurrence of similar incidents.

The sources said the debate by the Security Council aroused criticism of Soviet action around the world, even though the resolution was vetoed. It is particularly significant that Pakistan, Togo and Malta, which do not have diplomatic relations with Korea, voted for the resolution.

"The favorable response by these countries implies that the KAL incident is a humanitarian issue which should transcend the difference of ideologies and systems," they remarked.

#### Reagan's Response Criticized

SK131318 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union Rejected Even Reparations"]

[Text] The incident of the shooting down of the KAL plane by the Soviets has entered a phase of substantially dealing with what is left of the incident from the phase of expressing outrage and emotion-charged denunciations against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, however, has just committed another shameful act by wielding the right of veto against the UN Security Council resolution denouncing it and by refusing to accept documents from Korea and the United States requesting reparations at this stage, following its denial of attacking the aircraft and then its attempt to initially cover up its crime.

The UN Security Council's resolution to denounce the Soviet Union was rejected by a Soviet veto even after 9 countries had voted for it, 2 against it, and 4 abstained. In a sense, the resolution was a success because it reflected the collective outrage of the civilized world against the Soviets' inhuman and barbarous acts of murdering people.

The more the Soviets exercise the right of veto with their blood-stained arms raised high and with voices full of deception and the more they refuse to compensate with their uncouth, cold-blooded, steely face, the sharper the voices of human conscience denouncing the Soviets will become.

The act of emphasizing that the Soviet Union has an obligation to pay reparations is in itself foolish. But we are willing to run the risk of being foolish and we want to point out to the Soviets their duty to compensate the victims because the Soviet Union, a party to international law, has killed 269 innocent passengers and crew members aboard a civilian passenger aircraft that strayed from its flight path by attacking it with missiles and eventually downing it. Because of this missile attack on a civilian passenger plane, many parties to international law, including Korea, found their rights infringed and suffered a great loss. Moreover, it has become clear that it was not a mistake but a deliberate act on the part of the Soviet Union that our passenger plane was shot down.

In spite of such logic, the Soviet Union has not only refused to compensate by coming up with a clumsy excuse that the passenger plane was on a spy mission, but it also impudently tried to justify the attack on the plane as a patriotic act.

When the Israelis shot down a Libyan civilian passenger plane in February 1973, Israel immediately compensated for its act and the Bulgarians also paid reparation for the downed Israeli civilian passenger plane in July 1955. The Soviet Union ignores such precedents.

It is clear that it is of no use to try to reason with the Soviets in legal terms, to appeal to their conscience, or to try to awaken them to humanitarianism. The only thing left for the countries that fell victim to the Soviet barbarism, including Korea, and the only thing that the conscience of the civilized would can do is to impose collective sanctions against the Soviet Union and increase pressure against it.

For a short while following the incident, the Soviets denied that they had shot down the passenger plane. However, when the Soviet cover up and lies were brought down by firm material evidence presented by the United States and Japan, the Soviet Union finally admitted to the attack by having the commander of the regional forces and the fighter pilots directly responsible for the attack go public with accounts of what happened.

The Soviets are not a people living in a state of vacuum or in an extraterrestrial world. If the countries that fell victim to the attack file suit at the ICAO and the International Court of Justice and if they impose more detailed and stronger economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, it will have no other choice but to respond to the request for reparation.

In this regard, it is unhappy and regrettable that the Reagan administration, which has at its disposal the strongest possible weapon to press the Soviet Union, has opted for a cotton swab instead of iron fists. The old bears in the Kremlin knew all the time that Reagan could not take a hard line that could greatly down grade U.S.-Soviet relations in view of U.S. relations with the European allies, presidential elections in 1984, and the effects that his hard-line policy would have on domestic politics.

U.S. columnist, William Safire, lamented over the measures Reagan took against the Soviet Union: "The President has sounded off more fiercely than Theodore Roosevelt and has acted more pusillanimously than Jimmy Carter."

As has been warned against by Soviet affairs specialist Pipes of Harvard University, if the United States, Japan, and other countries who are the victims of the Soviet atrocities cope with this incident indecisively, they will encounter large Soviet terrorism in the future. We urge them to remember this.

#### Incident Not 'Bargaining Chip'

SK141006 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The KAL Incident Is Not a Bargaining Chip"]

[Text] Not only is there political and humanitarian East-West confrontation, but also a military East-West confrontation over the incident of the missile attack on the civilian KAL plane.

Needless to say, it was an atrocity in light of humanitarianism that the Soviets shot down a large-size passenger plane with 269 passengers and crew members on board without sufficient warnings simply because it strayed into Soviet territorial airspace, but we should not make light of the fact that it was a military provocation.

Saying that through the Soviet act of shooting down the KAL plane it has become clear how easily and accidentally a war could be provoked, U.S. President Reagan came up with the logic that, because of this kind of danger, the door to the U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks should not be closed as a means of retaliation for the KAL incident. President Reagan said that retaliation against the Soviet Union is not the best way to resolve the KAL incident.

As if they were refuting such remarks by President Reagan, some hard-line American conservatives stressed: "What we are pursuing is not retaliation but judgment based purely on justice." The hard-line American conservatives, including members of the House of Representatives, called on President Reagan to deny the Soviets participation in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles unless the Soviets appropriately respond to the requests for reparations from the countries that fell victim to Soviet atrocity and guarantee that such a thing will never happen again.

In addition, some conservatives even urged that cancellation of economic and diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union. Also, the Congress, which has returned to session from summer vacation, is moving toward adopting a resolution to denounce the Soviets for their brutalities.

We cannot help but emphasize that the West should not relax its unity in the face of the Soviet Union's reckless provocation inflicted on a civilian passenger plane or lose focus in the retaliation against the Soviet Union for the incident of the KAL plane in order to continue diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union if for no other reason than that Soviet militarism alone, as President Reagan pointed out, could easily provoke a war.

In short, the incident of the KAL plane should never be used as a bargaining chip by the Soviet Union or any other country to stay in a favorable political position or to push ahead with other problems.

Today, safety of civilian passenger planes is one of the most important problems directly linked to the safety of the world's people who travel by plane and is an important part of life for the world's people. Even if the arms control talks reached an agreement, without providing guarantees for the safety of passenger planes, how could we trust it?

With the Soviet Union still refusing to accept the denunciation for shooting down the KAL plane from the West, a high-ranking official at U.S. State Department is reported to have said that the Soviet Union will make concessions aimed at appeasing public opinion in the West rather instead of running the risk of a continued deterioration of the East-West relations.

In light of the fact that this same official from the U.S. State Department has accompanied Secretary of State Shultz in a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, his remarks attract our attention more strongly. Foreign news reports from the West, too, were optimistic in this regard. Also, West Germany's Foreign Minister Genscher hinted that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had said that the missiles deployed in Britain and France could be regarded either as strategic missiles or as medium-range ones. When compared with the Soviets' earlier assertions that the missiles in Britain and France should be included in the agenda items to be discussed at the INF talks, what Gromyko said in Madrid can be interpreted as a hint of flexibility for the arms control talks.

Nevertheless, such a move on the part of the Soviet Union may well have come from the idea that the Soviet Union will first of all prevent the West from uniting, while waiting to see what will happen.

Some U.S. critics maintain that perhaps out of consideration for the benefits of the American farmers and presidential elections slated for 1984 Reagan, while bitterly denouncing the Soviets, has taken lukewarm sanctions against the Soviet Union.

We once again stress that pressing the Soviets through unity of the West and diplomatic efforts to pay reparations for the KAL plane and extracting from the Soviets a guarantee that they would never repeat such acts in the future in any form will improve the living of the world citizens and will also contribute to holding the Soviet adventurism in check and to the preservation of peace in the world.

#### Action Urged To Prevent Recurrence

SK140810 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The End Result at the UN Security Council and the Future: The Pressure on the Soviet Union Must Be Continued"]

[Text] Amid world-wide attention, the UN Security Council early in the morning on 13 September voted on the resolution proposed in connection with the shooting down of the Korean Airlines' passenger plane. The resolution earned an absolute majority of 9 votes among the 15 member nations of the UN Security Council. Only two countries voted against it. Nevertheless, the resolution was not adopted due to the Soviet veto. As for Poland, which was against the resolution, there is no need to talk about it, because the country is a puppet under Soviet military control. In regard to Communist China which had continued the condemnation of the Soviet atrocity, it revealed its opportunistic attitude by abstaining from voting.

From the beginning, it was certain that the Soviet Union would veto the resolution, even if the other 14 member nations were to favor it. Therefore, it was a fait accompli that the resolution would not be adopted by the UN Security Council. Accordingly, we were neither surprised nor regretful on what resulted at the UN Security Council. Anyhow, in the wake of the handling of the shooting down of the KAL airliner at the UN Security Council, the absolute majority joined in denouncing the Soviet atrocity and defending the principle of humanitarianism. Even those nations which normally take pro-Soviet and anti-Western bloc stands did not support the Soviet Union. They abstained, apparently in an effort to save face.

All these show that the Soviet Union will never be able to deceive the conscience of mankind and the keen insight of human beings, no matter what kind of lies and counterfeits it may farfetchedly and cunningly spout and concoct. Under the circumstances that the permanent member nations of the UN Security Council are enjoying the anachronistic privilege of exercising a veto, whether or not the resolution is adopted is not a big thing at all. If the resolution were not even presented to the Security Council, we believe it would still be of great significance to bring the truth to light and to take the Soviet Union to account for the incident.

The KAL incident has now passed through the UN Security Council. This, however, is not the end of the matter. The Western bloc, neutral nations, and Third World countries are continuing to take steps for sanctions against the Soviet Union, the incident will be brought to the UN General Assembly and the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the question of the Soviet reparations will be brought to the international court. By rejecting the U.S.-ROK requests for reparations, the Soviet Union once again made a mockery of the common sense of civilized society. However, the Soviet Union will never be able to avoid the responsibility for what it has done.

Many Americans are now criticizing President Reagan for his sanctions against the Soviet Union. They say that the sanctions were too mild when compared to his earlier strong denunciation. At the same time, many wonder what retaliatory measures by the Western bloc will ever work.

As far as we Koreans, the greatest victims of the incident, see, the Soviet Union will continue to sniff over any kind of sanctions against it, will indulge in self-conceit over its strength, and will never exercise self-restraint but continue atrocities in the future, too, as long as the Western nations worry about their economic interests with the Soviet Union and a stalemate in the arms reduction talks.

In regard to the effect of sanctions against the Soviet Union, which people often talk about, it is possible that no sanctions will ever work. The Soviet Union almost never yields to pressure. Those countries which are taking retaliatory measures must know this. What is important, however, is the moral principle that is implemented through firm action. If we ignore this principle because the Soviet Union will not listen or surrender, Soviet outrages will continue to disturb the world and mankind will constantly be in panic under the shadow of terror. World peace will be preserved only when the rest of the world adopts an indomitably firm stand.

Therefore, regardless of the end result of the UN Security Council meeting, each nation, individually and internationally at the UN General Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and all other possible places, must continue to probe the Soviet crime to demand an apology and reparations from the Soviets, and to further intensify the sanctions. Now is the beginning. The handling of the incident by the UN Security Council was only a prelude.

#### KING HUSAYN ON OFFICIAL STATE VISIT 10-14 SEP

##### Itinerary, Delegation Members

SK100415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) -- Jordanian King Husayn arrived in Seoul Saturday on a four-day state visit, during which he will hold a summit meeting with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The two leaders are expected to discuss ways to promote friendly relations between Korea and Jordan and bilateral and economic cooperation. They also will review overall international political situations.

In the evening, King Husayn and Queen Nur al-Husayn will attend a state dinner hosted by President Chon and First Lady Yi Sun-cha at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. After dinner, the four will view the performance of traditional Korean folk arts.

Husayn's intinerary includes a Sunday tour of the Demilitarized Zone in which he will visit an infiltration tunnel dug underneath the truce zone by North Koreans, and a luncheon with the heads of the country's four major economic organizations. Husayn, the first king from a Middle East country to visit Korea, will also tour industrial complexes in the southern part of the country on Monday before leaving Seoul for Japan on Tuesday.

The Jordanian head of state will be accompanied by a 15-member official entourage, including Princess Iman Bint al-Husayn, chief of the royal court Ahmad Lowzi and Lt Gen. Sharif Said Bin Shaker, commander in chief of Jordan's armed forces.

##### Condemns KAL Incident

SK101313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and Jordanian King Husayn Saturday termed the Soviet shooting down of a Korean civil jetliner as an "act of inhuman barbarism" and agreed to make joint effort to work out preventive measures for the safe flight of civilian aircraft.

During a two-hour-long summit meeting Saturday afternoon at the Korean presidential mansion Chongwadae, the two heads of state exchanged views on international situations including those on the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East, Hwang Son-pil, presidential spokesman, said. The two leaders also discussed matters of common interest including ways to strengthen cooperation in various fields, Hwang said.

During the meeting, Chon explained to the Jordanian king the incident involving the Korea Air Lines plane which was shot down by Soviet fighters Sept. 1, the spokesman said. "The incident was an intolerable inhuman act of barbarism. All peace-loving countries on the world should cooperate to work out powerful and thorough countermeasures," Chon was quoted as saying. Chon further stressed that it is a principle of international law that safety of a civilian aircraft should be guaranteed and the principle should be reconfirmed on the occasion of the KAL plane incident, according to the spokesman.

Hwang said that Husayn expressed full sympathy to Chon's view and expressed condolences to the victims of the incident. Husayn said he could not help being appalled by the criminal act committed by a world superpower, and that all the people in the world should be united in establishing preventive measures.

Chon gave detailed explanations to Husayn on the tension on the Korean Peninsula and Seoul's unification policy. Chon said that North Korea still refuses inter-Korean dialogue but that the North Koreans would not be able to refuse the South-North talks.

The Jordanian leader arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a four-day state visit at Chon's invitation.

King Husayn and his party attended a state dinner at Chongwadae later in the day.

#### Visits DMZ, Tunnels

SK110726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP) -- On the second day of his state visit to South Korea, Jordanian King Husayn Sunday morning visited the tensely-guarded demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas.

The Arab leader also observed an underground tunnel, in the vicinity of the truce village of Panmunjom, one of several such routes dug by the North Korean army in the 1970s in an apparent attempt to launch an underground invasion of South Korea.

On his return to Seoul, Husayn was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by leaders of the Korean business community. He then spent the afternoon, visiting an air base near Seoul.

In their talks at the South Korean presidential office Chongwadae a few hours after Husayn's arrival in South Korea Saturday, President Chon Tu-hwan and the Arab leader condemned last week's Soviet shooting down of the South Korean passenger jet as an "inhumane act." The Jordanian king was quoted as calling the tragic incident that claimed 269 lives a "crime committed by a superpower."

The two leaders also agreed to step up bilateral cooperation in diplomatic, economic and cultural areas, South Korean officials said.

Husayn is scheduled to meet again with the Korean president prior to his departure on Tuesday morning. He is to visit Pohang Iron and Steel Mill and other industrial plants Monday.

KONG KORM ON KAL INCIDENT, U.S. INVOLVEMENT

BK131218 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Sep 83

[SPK interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm on downing of South Korean air-liner -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the U.S. accusations against the Soviet Union in the incident in which a South Korean plane was shot down?

[Kong Korm] While the entire world -- including the American people and progressive politicians -- has given extensive support to the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and is witnessing the Soviet Union's goodwill to reduce armaments to avoid a nuclear war and save humanity, the United States and its war-mongering allies have paid no attention to these proposals.

On the contrary, they have created a drama to oppose the Soviet Union. The U.S. imperialists have pursued a policy of peace based on strength, killed millions of innocent people in Indochina, carried out secret activities in collusion with Israel to kill the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, killed Chilean and Salvadoran nationalists, and committed an unending list of crimes. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists and their clique cannot begin to sing about humanitarian and civilized behavior.

The tragedy of using a civilian plane carrying hundreds of innocent passengers to serve the adventurous and dark policy of the U.S. imperialists' secret service cannot dupe the world. This incident did not happen by chance. The U.S. imperialists organized and planned it beforehand in a strategy to oppose the Soviet Union with the hope that its spy mission would succeed without difficulty, and, if not, be used to create big political problems for and dupe the world against the Soviet Union.

The U.S. President -- unlike other statesmen -- did not stop to think or do any research. He made statements to create tension, exhort and foster anti-Soviet feelings in order to cover up his war-mongering acts, and brush aside efforts to solve the great international problems which ensure the destiny of mankind on this planet. It is shameless that Reagan said no one knew about a plane carrying out a mission to intrude into Soviet airspace while, at the same time, a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft was close to the Soviet border in the same area. Despite the affirmations and delusions of the U.S. President, all his statements do not agree with the truth.

The Soviet Union is not responsible for this incident. The Soviet Union was only exercising its right of self-defense which is completely in agreement with international law. Even Cho Chung-kon, vice chairman of South Korean Airlines, specified in a Tokyo paper on 6 September that his company is fully responsible for the downing of the plane. One should ask why air traffic controllers in Alaska and Japan did not correct the flight path of this plane. The Reagan administration ought to talk about this. However, it cannot because it was responsible for organizing this.

All previous actions of the U.S. Government and this incident are part of a plan to divert attention from the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and slander various objectives of Soviet foreign policy and the socialist regime of the Soviet Union.

However, no one can be duped by a premeditated act in an important strategic area of the Soviet Union. It is a fact that many foreign planes have flown along international flight paths over Soviet territory without incident when they respected international law. One must realize that the planning of this dark maneuver by the United States is a strategy to dupe world opinion and divert its attention from the U.S. crimes which are being carried out in Asia, Africa, Central America, the Middle East, and, in particular, from its aim of installing medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Therefore, the PRK fully supports the statement of the Soviet Government about this incident, and declares that it is correct that the Soviet Union continues to do this in accordance with Soviet law, which is fully in agreement with international law, to ... its security and sovereignty and defend its borders, including its internationally recognized airspace. The Kampuchean people -- who are victims of the war and policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists -- greatly regret the death of all the innocent people, share the sorrows of their families and relatives, and join them in condemning the U.S. leaders -- the instigators of this incident. The U.S. imperialists must bear full responsibility for this tragedy.

SRV PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK131339 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1225 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- A group of lecturers of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Vu Thi Thanh, vice president of the CPV Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education, arrived in Phnom Penh Monday morning for a friendly visit to Kampuchea.

They were warmly welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Men Saman, vice president of the KPRP Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education, and other personalities.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien was also present.

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS, PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

BK121345 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1209 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- Reconnaissance flights were made by Thailand's L-19's over the Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear Province) and Ampil (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey) during the week ending September 9, reports a military source here. The planes intruded two to three kilometres into Kampuchean airspace.

On the sea 75 armed Thai vessels including three warships encroached on Kampuchean waters northwest of Kong Island and northwest and southwest of Tang Island, 11 to 21 miles from the shore.

Across the land border 119 attacks, including 52 artillery bombardements, were made in the same period. Targets were Romiet (Preah Vihear), the area of Kurk in eastern Anlung Vieng (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Kouk Mon in Eastern Ampil, southeastern Thmar Puok, southeastern Puok, southeastern Kop, Buor, northwestern Toek Sap, Samlot and Ta Sanh (Battambang), Smat Deng (Pursat), and Hills 199, 309, and 225 (Koh Kong). Kampuchean border guards wiped out 95 Khmer reactionaries and seized 32 guns.

WHITE PAPER ON THAI AGGRESSION RELEASED

BK131535 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1345 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- A press conference was called by the Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon to make public a white book on Thailand's centuries-long policy of aggression vis-a-vis Kampuchea.

The two-part document was introduced to the participants -- foreign press attaches and the press in Phnom Penh -- by Deputy Foreign Minister Dith Munti.

The first part of the book -- "The Criminal Policy of the Thai Rulers Against Kampuchea Over Recent Years" -- covers Thailand's collusion with Beijing and Pol Pot against the three Indochinese countries, its all-out assistance to Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, its opposition to the rebirth of Kampuchea, its tall story about a threat from Kampuchea, its rejection of all peace proposals from Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries, and its collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces in driving a wedge between Kampuchea and Vietnam and, thereby undermining the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples.

Part two deals with repeated Thai invasions on the ancient Khmer kingdom from the 13th to the middle of the 19th centuries; and with Thailand's participation in imperialist aggressions in Indochina.

In conclusion the book points out that for eight centuries Thailand has been pursuing a policy of expansionism and hegemony against Kampuchea, that Thailand, as the principal supporter and ally of the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists in their aggressions in Indochina, must bear a considerable part of the responsibility.

#### 'KAMPUCHEA' LAUDS SUCCESSES IN DIPLOMACY

BK131313 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1212 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- Signs of rebirth and changes for the better in freedom and happiness appear every day in Kampuchea to the joy of fraternal socialist countries and friends in all parts of the world, said the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its latest issue.

The paper, editorializing on the successes reportedly scored by the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the diplomatic front, noted that the World Peace Council, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and many other international organizations had decided to make January 7 -- the PRK's national day -- day of international solidarity with Kampuchea.

Over 30 countries, international bodies and national liberation movements have recognized the PRK Government under President Heng Samrin as the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people and the spokesman of their will at the United Nations and all other international forums, the paper recalled.

It said that the failure of the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of "Democratic Kampuchea" to gain acceptance at the Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi early this year had been a very heavy blow to the collusion between China, the United States and other reactionary forces in using Sihanouk as a facade for the political corpse of Pol Pot.

The paper went on to review other major diplomatic gains, highlighting the people republic's close relations with Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and other forces of progress.

"The success of the first Indochinese summit in Vientiane last February marked a new period of development of the sacred, historic relations between the three countries in their comprehensive cooperation on the basis of complete unanimity on all strategic and tactical aspects of the struggle against their common enemies," the paper stressed.

It recalled the many visits exchanged with the socialist and other countries and said, "the display of the colours of the PRK at many international meetings has eloquently testified to the bright prospects of the country."

The international forum for peace in Indochina taking place in Phnom Penh last February, the paper further said, was impressive show of international solidarity with Kampuchean people's just cause and with the popular stand of the three Indochinese countries for peace, friendship and cooperation in this region and throughout the world.

"Inspired by their achievements at home and abroad, the entire people and all the armed forces of Kampuchea determined to attain new peaks in national construction and defence," the paper stressed.

#### LEADERS SPEAK AT FINANCE MINISTRY MEETING

##### Che a Sim Speaks

BK120710 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- The financial and budgetary operations during the first 6 months of this year had achieved remarkable progress in maintaining the monetary value, and improving goods circulation, observes the biannual meeting of the Finance Ministry held from 6 to 9 September.

Che a Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, attended the meeting which was chaired by minister Chan Phin. [Words indistinct] of this year are due to the just leadership of the state, the monolithic solidarity of the Kampuchean people, the assistance of the socialist community, and in particular Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Vice Chairman Chea Soth congratulated the trade and finance service which, in close collaboration, had brought an amount of paddy more important than that of the previous and [words indistinct].

##### Chan Phin Speaks

BK101125 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] After thoroughly discussing the report summing up the outcome of work during the first 6 months of 1983 and setting targets for implementation in the second half of 1983, on 9 September the Finance Ministry closed its 4-day meeting in a most joyous atmosphere.

In his closing speech, Comrade Chan Phin, finance minister, warmly hailed all participants for attentively listening to the guideline raised during the meeting and for thoroughly examining and discussing the financial work in all aspects.

The comrade minister also voiced full agreement with all the major targets decided upon by the meeting.

The comrade added: The success of this 4-day meeting was attributable to all the participants, who are well aware of their role as revolutionary citizens and have genuine patriotic ideals.

The comrade exhorted all participants who represent central, municipal and provincial ministries and departments, to follow and implement the guideline and advice set forth at the meeting by practicing thrift in spending the budgets, striving to seek more income, and contributing to stimulating industrial production and increasing currency resources for use in importing raw materials. Moreover, they must strive to stimulate the patriotic emulation movement among the people so as to successfully fulfill all the plans set forth by the party.

AMERICAN, BANGLADESH NEWSMEN VISIT DK ZONE

BK130839 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] (Syed Ahmed), a Bangladesh journalist; (Anwar Shahib), representative of the BANGLADESH TIMES; (Moaza Mohassan Zamil), a Bangladesh businessman; (Stephen John Leris), an American journalist; and (David John Green), CBS television cameraman, visited Democratic Kampuchea 5-10 September.

Upon their arrival in Democratic Kampuchea, the guests were sincerely and warmly welcomed by our cadres. During their stay the friendly guests met and held talks with our Democratic Kampuchean leaders, and civilian and military cadres at an office of Democratic Kampuchea. They visited schools, hospitals, monasteries, villages, and positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. They met and interviewed responsible cadres, male and female combatants, and our people. They attended an artistic show, including traditional and folk songs, organized in their honor.

Before concluding their visit, a Bangladesh friendly guest stated: "You have passed the critical stage. We are confident your struggle against the Vietnamese regional expansionists will be victorious."

After successfully ending their visit in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests returned safely to their countries.

SRV SOLDIERS THREATEN VILLAGERS WITH POISON

BK140908 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] On 20 August, in Svay Chrum Village, Thmei commune, Kratie District, Kratie Province, the Vietnamese enemy gathered our people and told them that if people in a village dare to have contact with our guerrillas, the Vietnamese soldiers will spray poison to kill everyone in that village.

This shows the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' cruelty and fascist manner in exterminating the Kampuchean people. It is also an indication of the complete impasse and defeat of the Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS KOMPONG THOM, KOMPONG CHAM BATTLES

BK140914 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields killed 149 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 98 others for a total of 247 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 657,000 punji stakes and dug 250 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields!

PRINCE SIHANOUK IN FRG FOR PRIVATE VISIT

For Hamburg DPA coverage of Prince Sihanouk's private visit to the FRG, including talks with federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 14 September DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON MEETS SRV TRADE UNION MEMBERS

BK131450 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 13 (KPL) -- General K. Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRC CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defence, and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Army, received here yesterday a delegation of Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] led by its President Nguyen Du Thuan, member of the CPV CC. The VFTU delegation was in the company of Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate-member of the party CC and president of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions.

On the occasion, General K. Siphandon highly hailed the visit of the Vietnamese delegation to Laos which will further strengthen the special friendship solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam, in particular between the trade unions of the two countries.

In the morning of the same day, an agreement on exchanging lessons and cooperation for 1983-84, between the federation of trade unions of the two countries was also signed by Thitsoi Sombatdouang and Nguyen Duc Thuan. Also present at the signing ceremony were General S. [Sisavat] Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, minister of interior, and chief of general staff of the LPA, and other officials concerned.

The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions delegation left Vientiane in the afternoon of the same day. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Thitsoi Sombatdouang, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

BK120750 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 10 September, Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, received credentials from Shiv Kumar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Laos. On this occasion, the guest and the host conversed with each other in an atmosphere of good friendship. They exchanged views on many issues which are related to the time-honored relations and cooperation between Laos and India.

President Souphanouvong expressed a welcome to Shiv Kumar who has been designated by the Indian Government to perform diplomatic duties in Laos. He also wished the ambassador successes in fulfilling all his tasks. Shiv Kumar said that he will do everything possible to contribute to fruitfully developing Lao-Indian relations and cooperation with each passing day.

Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister attached to the Office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers and chief of the Presidential Office, also accompanied President Souphanouvong in receiving the guest on this occasion.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT GREETED NEWLY GRADUATED TEACHERS

BK131325 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 13 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bountiam Phitsamai, minister of education, on September 11, assisted in the handing-over ceremony of 539 newly graduated teachers to the Education Ministry.

According to the report of the director of Vientiane Teachers' Training University, the 539 newly graduated teachers from the 1982-83 promotion of the university are specialized on teaching of various fields.

P. Vongvichit on the occasion hailed the success of the new teachers and appealed to them all to carry out all their noble tasks which will be assigned to them by the Ministry of Education.

#### SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ATTENDS TRAFFIC LAW MEETING

BK101118 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 10 (KPL) -- A conference to review the implementation of traffic rules was held here on September 8, under the chairmanship of General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Party CC, minister of interior, and head of General Staff of Lao People's Army.

Reports on security order and on the effective implementation of traffic regulations were delivered, on the occasion, by Colonel Thongmani Thiphommachan, alternate-member of the party CC and vice-chairman of Administrative Committee of Vientiane municipality. New measures for social order and traffic security in the municipality were also raised by the deputy-minister of post and transport, Sai Phakasoum.

General S. Keobounphan, in his speech, had pointed out the significance of traffic rules and social security order in the municipality. He further appealed to all people to respect the traffic rules, in order to safeguard security order in the capital.

#### BRIEFS

MASS MEDIA DELEGATION'S VISITS -- Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) -- Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, acting-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, on September 8 led his delegation to the GDR for a friendship visit. The Lao delegation will exchange views with the GDR's officials on propaganda work between the parties of the two countries. Later, at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television, S. Khamvanvongsa will lead his delegation to exchange lessons on radio, television and mass media works. On the way to the GDR and to the Soviet Union, the Lao delegation will pay a visit to the SRV in response to the State Committee for radio and TV of Vietnam. On this occasion, the Lao and Vietnamese sides will discuss matters of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of radio and television, newspapers and news agency. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Sopha Khotphouthoun, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board, Nguyen Xuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, embassy officials of the GDR and representatives of the radio and television of the Soviet Union to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL In English 0914 GMT 9 Sept 83 BK]

SITTHI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KAL VICTIMS' FAMILIES

BK131421 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Sep 83 p 28

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, has sent a letter of condolences to the families of Thais who lost their lives recently because the South Korean airliner on which they were travelling was shot down by Soviet military airplanes, it was learnt this morning.

The letter has been sent to Mr Samruat Siribun, Mr Patiphan Ariyadet, Mr Wirun Hansuwanphisit, and Mrs Mananya Taeyathiti, expressing the minister's condolences to the four persons who had regrettably lost members of their families through such a means.

The minister said he was very said and angry at the uncivilised and unreasonable act that saw a number of innocent Thais, irrespective of their being men, women, and children, being killed. The minister also informed the recipients of this letter that the government had already denounced the USSR strongly over such an international crime committed, and called on the USSR to make a clarification over the matter immediately, as well as demanding compensation be paid to the relatives of the victims fairly. The minister insisted in the letter that the government and he himself would continue to do the best for the families of the victims to see that they receive justice over this issue.

LEADERS MEET INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

BK140249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Gen L.B. (Benni) Murdani yesterday called on Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun at Government House as part of a four-day official visit to Thailand.

Gen Prachuap later presented the Indonesian commander with the Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant.

Gen Murdani became a familiar figure to leading Thai military officers in 1981 when he led an Indonesian commando unit at Don Muang Airport to rescue hostages from a Garuda jet hijacked by religious fanatics.

Earlier yesterday Gen Murdani met Supreme Commander Gen Saibut Koetphon and his two deputies, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, and Chief-of-Staff of the Supreme Command Gen Rian Ditthabanchong. The top officers briefed him about the general situation in this region.

Gen Murdani's visit to Thailand is his first since he became commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces in March. Today he will visit Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy and tomorrow he will leave for Malaysia.

ANNUAL MILITARY TRANSFER, PROMOTION LIST CITED

BK130923 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] An Army source reported to MATICHON on 12 September that the list of official reshuffle at the Army, Supreme Command, and Defense Ministry has been completed and presented to the king by General Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as defense minister last Friday.

The list was returned by the Royal Household Office to the Prime Minister's Office on Saturday.

According to the list, major reshuffles affected are: General Athit Kamlang-ek, army commander in chief, is also appointed supreme commander; General Pamot Thawonchan, army chief of staff, is promoted to the rank of field marshal and appointed armed forces chief of staff; General Sup Aksaranukhro, deputy army commander in chief, becomes deputy armed forces chief of staff; General Thianchai Sirisamphan, assistant army commander in chief, becomes deputy army commander in chief; Lieutenant General Banchop Bunnak, deputy army chief of staff, becomes army chief of staff; and Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnak, deputy army chief of staff, becomes assistant army commander in chief.

Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchayut, assistant army chief of staff for operations, and Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset, assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs, are both to be promoted to deputy army chief of staff; Major General Wanchai Chitchamnong, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, is promoted to commander of the 4th Army Region, Lieutenant General Han Linanon, commander of the 4th Army Region, becomes deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry; and General Chamnan Ninwiset, deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry, becomes permanent secretary of the ministry.

Major General Thiap Kromsuriyasak, deputy commander of the 3d Army Region, becomes commander of the 3d Army Region; Lieutenant General Phat Urailoe and Lieutenant General Phak Minakanit will remain commanders of the 1st and 2d Army Regions respectively.

According to a high-level source at the army, the appointment of Gen Chamnan as permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry was an achievement of Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan in mediating the differences between Gen Athit and Gen Chamnan.

#### ARMY OFFICER ON DEFECTIONS, CLASHES IN SOUTH

BK140259 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Yala -- A total of 410 guerrillas, including southern separatists, members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] and Thai communist insurgents, have surrendered to the Government in the south since last October.

Civilian-Military-Police Unit 43 Commander Col Chamnong Phairot said the figure was obtained from a series of defections in the five southern provinces of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Satun and Phatthalung.

In the same period, Col Chamnong said, government forces in the five provinces had been involved in 28 clashes with the separatists, 19 with the CPM, and two with communist insurgents.

A total of 55 camps belonging to the three groups were seized.

#### BRIEFS

ROCKET RESEARCH CENTER -- The Royal Thai Air Force will set up a rocket research centre in its Wing 53 base in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province if its proposed budget is approved, Assistant Air Force C-in-C ACM [Commander in Chief Air Chief Marshal] Arun Phromthep said yesterday. The centre, with the cooperation of the Science, Technology, and Energy Ministry, will be used for conducting scientific research, he said. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST In English 14 Sep 83 p 3 BK]

ANGER EXPRESSED OVER U.S. ROLE IN KAL INCIDENT

BK131506 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Like in other localities of the country, the people of Hanoi have been closely following the incident involving the violation of the Soviet airspace by a South Korean airliner on 1 September. People queue up before every newspaper stand to get the latest news about the incident.

On the morning of 8 September many people, having read the Soviet Government's statement on the event, could not help expressing their anger at the sinister U.S. plot behind the incident. The view that the Reagan administration has resorted to the thief-crying-stop-thief tactic was shared by all.

In fact, (?the violation of) Soviet airspace by a South Korean airliner has become the talk of the whole town. People talk about this anywhere -- on the buses, at the shops, in the markets, and even at working places. At a barber shop in Ly Thai To Street in downtown Hanoi, I heard a haircutter saying this to the people there: I was most impressed by the Soviet Government's statement that called the U.S. President somebody who lacks education. I think this remark is mild. We Vietnamese can see through the successive U.S. presidents. They are all cruel and bellicose, and they pay no heed to the sovereignty of other countries and human life.

A middle-aged man who was waiting in the same room for his haircut stated: You are right! In 1972, the U.S. imperialists ordered hundreds of aircraft for extermination bombing of several streets in the city including Kham Thien where I lived. They did so only to show their flex; and thousands of Vietnamese died in the U.S. air blitz.

(?Then) they recalled the day when the armed forces of the people of North Vietnam were fighting the U.S. air war of destruction through [as heard] so-called Bac Bo Gulf incident on 5 August 1964 cooked up by the then-U.S. President Lyndon Johnson as a pretext to attack the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

One of them, (Nguyen Van Toan), a student of history at the Hanoi university said: Through history, we know that in 1933, Hitler, the butcher, ordered his men to set fire to the parliament building. Then, he put the blame on the communists for this incident as a pretext to crack down on the German patriots. A similar act took place at the start of World War II when the Hitlerite troops, wearing Polish uniforms to disguise as Polish frontier guards, attacked the [words indistinct] border post of Germany to seek a pretext to attack Poland.

Pointing his finger to a paper stuck on the blackboard in front of the information office in Hang Bai Street, (Le Phi Hung), a worker at the Tran Hung Dao engineering factory, said to a crowd gathering at the place: This is [as heard] the whole world condemns the U.S. imperialists over this incident and joins side with the Soviet Union. The article in the paper said: Even the FRG, Japan, Italy and many Americans opted to come out strongly against this U.S. move.

One of the listeners -- an old woman -- said: How about the Vietnam press on this incident? (Le Phi Hung) said smilingly: Let me read out this item of news! The Vietnamese people resolutely protest against this U.S. vile act of provocation against the Soviet Union. This provocative campaign of the United States and its allies will certainly doom to failure.

The old woman then nodded her head and said slowly: I think so. All the people like me are also aware of this fact.

'FULLER VERSION' OF NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON KAL

BK131335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Sep 83

[12 September NHAN DAN unattributed article: "The United States Must Bear Full Responsibility"]

[Text] The louder the Reagan administration raises a hue and cry over the incident involving a South Korean airliner, the more clearly it bares the bellicose and aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists -- the enemy of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism -- who have committed untold crimes against all mankind.

The anti-Soviet play, no matter how carefully it is directed, and the slanders and fabrications, no matter how craftily they are presented, can neither cover up the truth nor whitewash the Reagan administration's crime. As have been made clear by the Soviet Government's 6 September statement and the 9 September joint statement of the Soviet Defense and Foreign Ministries, this was a deliberate spy flight, carefully prepared and controlled by the United States and Japan, to fly over a Soviet area of prime strategic importance.

The Reagan administration's ignoble cruelty lies in the fact that it used a commercial airliner to camouflage the reconnaissance activities of its military aircraft. The Philippine paper MIRROR OF CURRENT EVENTS [as heard] has remarked: The South Korean plane was a scapegoat.

The Reagan administration's despicable deceit is reflected in the fact that, when the Soviet Union was forced to take preventive measures to ensure its security, the Reagan administration played the trick of putting a burning charcoal into someone else's hand -- turning its crime into a large-scale political provocation against the Soviet Union.

The undeniable truth is that the United States had to admit that one of its Air Force aircraft -- the RC-135 reconnaissance plane which resembles the South Korean plane -- was sent to fly in an area near the Soviet border at the same altitude as the Korean plane. As the evidence produced by the Soviet Union has shown, the RC-135 aircraft and the Korean plane periodically flew together, with both aircraft stacking together on the radar screen.

There is no denying that the South Korean plane penetrated nearly 500 km into Soviet airspace for more than 2 hours without the Americans doing anything to adjust its flight route, even though they had all the necessary technical conditions to do so. Moreover, they did not warn the South Korean plane when they became aware of its violation of Soviet airspace. They, however, said that they lacked information on the South Korean plane's flight. These are questions which the United States has so far been unable to answer.

It is an undeniable fact that, although it knew that the jetliner was a spy plane, the Soviet Union acted cautiously and Soviet pilots were forced to fire rockets to prevent this flight only after seeing that the plane insolently ignored their contact and warning signals. This action was aimed at protecting the security of the Soviet border and, therefore, fully conformed with international law. In performing their duties, the Soviet pilots could not have known that the violating plane was a commercial airliner.

It must be pointed out that the use of commercial airliners by the United States to camouflage its reconnaissance activities is not unusual. Over the past years U.S. intelligence agencies have used only U.S. commercial airliners but also those of U.S. allies and even the U.S. President's plane which is equipped with reconnaissance devices. This fact has been revealed by Jerald F. TerHorst, former White House press agent, and Albertazzie, former pilot of a U.S. President, in a book entitled: "Flying White House."

Noteworthy is that, in any part of the world, the U.S. imperialists are ready to fabricate false cases of provocation to fool the American people and the world public in order to implement their interventionist and aggressive plans. History has witnessed the so-called Maddox incident drummed up by the Pentagon in August 1964 as a pretext to launch a direct and extremely brutal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, committing heinous crimes against them and causing untold suffering to the American people. History has also recorded the so-called evidence concocted by the United States to slander the Soviet Union and Cuba, and to cover up its crimes in Central America and the Middle East.

What is the purpose of the Reagan administration's current frenzied anti-Soviet campaign? As the Soviet Government's statement has stressed: This campaign is being conducted precisely at a time when a decision is to be made as to whether the arms race should be terminated and whether the danger of nuclear war should be eliminated or increased.

With such a perfidious campaign, Reagan is trying to divert public attention and obscure the Soviet peace initiatives, thus enabling him to continue the path of confrontation against the Soviet Union, regardless of the protests of the American people and peace-loving people in the world.

The victims of the South Korean plane incident were the victims of an extremely cruel act of cold war provocation. It is the U.S. imperialists who have committed and are committing the greatest crimes against humanity. Not only have they trampled on the sovereignty of nations and opposed peace, they are trying to exterminate life on earth. They have no right at all to talk about civilization, human rights, and international legal criteria.

Facts have thrown off the Reagan administration's hypocritical mask. Facts also show that in this incident the NATO member countries and Japan, as well as the Chinese authorities, are doing an ugly thing -- chiming in the Reagan administration's chorus.

We are resolved to support the correct Soviet stand. The U.S. authorities must be held entirely responsible for the tragedy which they themselves have created.

#### LAOS' KHAMTAI RECEIVES TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW131742 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 13 -- General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Vientiane yesterday the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions delegation, headed by President of the Federation Nguyen Duc Thuan, which visited Laos from September 8-12.

Khamtai Siphandon said he highly valued the result of this visit, regarding it as an encouragement to the workers and other labouring people of Laos in national defence and construction. During the visit, Nguyen Duc Thuan and his Lao counterpart, Thitsoi Sombatdouang, signed a cooperation agreement between the two organizations.

A communique on this visit was released in the Lao capital today. It says that the V.F.T.U. delegation and a delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions highly valued the fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and the special militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples, and warmly welcomed the Kampuchean people's achievements in national construction and defence.

The two delegations voiced full support for the Soviet Government's statement of September 6, 1983 and strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for masterminding the South Korean jet liner's intrusion into the Soviet airspace.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS COMMUNICATIONS YEAR EXHIBIT

OW131731 Hanoi VNA in English 1653 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 13 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the Council of State and member of the honorary committee for "World Communications Year", yesterday visited an exhibition in Hanoi on country-wide activities in the framework of Vietnam's "World Communications Year" programme. The exhibition was arranged under the auspices of the Vietnam Committee for World Communications Year and the General Post Office.

On display are more than 140 photos, posters and other printed materials showing practical and diversified activities of many branches and localities throughout the country in response to "World Communications Year." The exhibits also include diagrams and photos on the development of communications on the village and district scale, and projects completed under the slogan "The central and local authorities, the state and the people join efforts in construction."

HOANG TUNG ON FOURTH PARTY PLENUM RESOLUTION

## First Part

OW061354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Part I of NHAN DAN 30 August article by CPV Central Committee Secretary Hoang Tung: "Some Views on Thoroughly Understanding the Resolution of the Fourth Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The fourth plenum of the party Central Committee has made decisions on a number of urgent questions regarding ideology and organization in the guidance and management of party and government organizations, with the aim of stepping up the implementation of the political tasks laid down by the fifth national party congress and the third plenum of the party Central Committee. The characteristic of this fourth plenum was that its discussion was focussed on the task of guiding the implementation of the existing resolutions and particularly on checking out the views on guiding and organizing the implementation.

To thoroughly understand and correctly carry out the party Central Committee's resolutions, we should further understand a number of important questions regarding theory and the realities of our country's socialist revolution. We still attach too much importance to theory and universal experience in the comprehension of scientific socialism. Currently, the realities of socialism, especially of the class struggle in the socialist revolution, have become quite abundant and we have to solve the many complicated problems that face us.

Advancing from a backward agricultural country to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, our nation's socialist revolution has been conducted during a period of hard and fierce struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems. In the name of socialism, and in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are trying to oppose our nation's revolutionary work and international socialism. Failing to develop their awareness promptly, a number of our cadres are still not abreast of the revolutionary situation.

More than 20 years ago, the socialist revolution in the north was conducted simultaneously with the nationwide resistance struggle against U.S. aggression and for national liberation. Due to the effects of the law on the revolutionary war and the sacred patriotic struggle and because, at that time, our people enjoyed massive aid from the fraternal countries, many thorny problems of the socialist revolution, especially the objective and even subjective difficulties were not fully revealed.

Over the past 8 years, since our entire country's advance to socialism, the law on our nation's socialist revolution has actually applied itself. And, since some comrades have not understood this fact correctly, phenomena of ideological misunderstanding, confusion and rightist tendencies have appeared regarding many principled issues.

As everyone knows, after a line is defined, our party and state organizations' guidance in the course of the revolution will then decide its fate. In the past, after determining the general and immediate programs of the Vietnamese revolution, our party had to concentrate all its energy on organizing and leading the masses in the struggle for their direct interests and, through direct revolutionary activities, it had set up and trained a contingent of pioneers in preparation of a greater struggle and uprising to win administrative power.

To stage an uprising, it is necessary to muster the masses in several steps and to educate them and party members through the realities of the struggle. These are the ideological and organization issues in the revolutionary struggle during the direct uprising.

After the August revolution, while leading our people in the two anti-aggression resistance wars, our party knew how to settle, on a permanent basis, the ideological and organization issues cropping up in the course of the struggles. Since our party has always settled these issues correctly on the basis of a correct line, it has led our nation's revolution to overcome untold difficulties and achieve great victories. That is the process of leadership over the national, democratic and popular revolution and the anti-aggression resistance wars.

Since the complete reunification of the fatherland, our party has worked out a program of socialist revolution. This program has really taken shape and been perfected since the fourth national party congress. The third national party congress proved its clear-sightedness by correctly determining the two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, pointing out the position of the socialist north in the national revolution, stressing the offensive of the world revolution and the crisis and collapse of imperialism, and correctly settling numerous issues of the revolutionary war in the new era.

Regarding the issues in the socialist revolution, the third party congress set out only a general outline. The realities in the revolutions in our country and the world can help us better understand scientific socialism. The fourth party congress confirmed and perfected the line of grasping proletarian dictatorship, developing the laboring people's right of collective mastery, and simultaneously conducting the three revolutions.

The fifth party congress complemented and materialized in one step the party's line, and pointed out the developments on the road ahead. After the line is defined, the next decisive step is to organize its implementation. This is simple, but it is not easy to conceive a line. A correct line is the prerequisite for all success. But it is more difficult to materialize this line, because of how to educate and organize millions of people to carry out the revolution.

Our party's greatness and strength lies in the fact that it has analyzed and correctly settled all issues cropping up in the course of the revolution, particularly at major turning points. In its entire history, our party has always remained a clear-sighted working class party. That is the revolutionary nature of our party and the fine tradition of our nation.

When starting on a new course or stage of the revolution, any party -- without exception -- will feel that its organizational ability is incommensurate with the new tasks.

During the past motivation of the masses to stage uprisings to win administrative power and during the years of revolutionary war, we won great victories because we were led by a contingent of leaders steeled and tested in trials, and the masses proved to be creative, intelligent, active, and valiant. We must be aware of this very important factor to understand the masses' role as collective masters and realize that the development of the working people's collective mastery is a great motive force of the revolution.

During the socialist revolution, our big problem is to build a unified national economy out of small-scale production. The key issue of the socialist revolution is to simultaneously organize the three revolutions, set up the system of public ownership of means of production, reorganize production, and carry out distribution operations in accordance with socialist principles and laws. And this undertaking also consists of struggle against the opposition of the toppled exploiting class and against the spontaneous development of the small-scale production of goods. All these things are quite new to us and even more difficult because we must simultaneously resist the joint counterattack by international enemies of all types, the imperialists, and the Chinese reactionaries.

As a result of our failure to keep promptly abreast of the development of the revolution and our poor organizational ability, difficulties will increase further. Many of us are still unaware of all the objective and subjective difficulties, especially of the enemy's perfidious schemes. They have become rightists, ceased being vigilant, and failed to successfully organize the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage and to realize fully the toughness of the fight between the two roads and the relations in the struggle between socialism and capitalism at home and in the entire world.

After the resistance war, our country has experienced great socioeconomic upset. Although we must rely on our own strength and uphold the spirit of self-reliance to successfully build socialism, international assistance has remained extremely important. Moreover, our country has been affected by the economic, energy, and fuel crises and the worldwide hike in fuel prices.

The fifth party congress complemented and perfected the line of economic development. Implementing the resolution of this congress, the party Central Committee's third plenum defined the guidelines, tasks, and objectives of our socioeconomic development for the years ahead. However, we must continue to settle many other issues as decided by the congress. For instance, we must reorganize production and construction work, define a new system of socioeconomic management, and build the districts. These numerous issues include some relating to the party's line and containing specific contents of the ideological and cultural revolutions. The central issue regarding our line is to carry out the three revolutions simultaneously. The resolution of the congress has defined the position of each revolution and the relationship among these revolutions. However, some mistakes actually exist and must be remedied in organizing the carrying out of the revolutions, specific management, ideology, and organization.

The revolution in production relations is the primary task of proletarian dictatorship. It is the socialist economic revolution. It is the ideal and objective of the Communist Party to eradicate the private ownership system and exploitation of men by men and to establish a system of public ownership of means of production. It is for the sake of this great ideal that our party was founded and has conducted the struggle and that tens of thousands of our party members and millions of our compatriots have bravely laid down their lives over the past many years.

The system of public ownership of means of production constitutes the infrastructure of proletarian dictatorship. To achieve the system of collective mastery by the working people, we must set up the system of public ownership of means of production, because without this proletarian dictatorship will have no foothold. On the contrary, the exploiting class and the system of private ownership will remain and have conditions to oppose the state of the laboring masses centered on the working class.

Imperialism and international reaction will surely assist the reactionaries in our country in opposing our people's revolutionary work.

Final Part

OW091737 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Second and last part of NHAN DAN 30 August article by CPV Central Committee Secretary Hoang Tung: "Some Views on Thoroughly Understanding the Resolution of the Fourth Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] In the struggle between the two paths, rightism is currently the main obstacle. Rightism is a rather prevalent phenomenon in the struggle to eradicate private ownership, feudal exploitation, the bourgeoisie, and to transform small-scale producers and traders. Originating as we have from private small-scale owners and living in a society with small-scale producers, many among us are still vague about the struggle between the two paths. Only by standing directly before the two paths from which we must choose do we see whether our communist consciousness is high or low. As communists, in our actions we must definitely eradicate exploitation and eliminate the private ownership system, the source of all social disasters.

Obviously there have been rightist deviations and a slackening of the transformation of industry, privately-owned capitalist commerce, small-scale industry, handicrafts and petty trade so that the old and new bourgeoisie has been able to recover and develop, and there has been hesitancy and sluggishness in the transformation of agriculture so that spontaneous capitalist forces would carry out their activities, throwing socialist economic order into disarray.

Along with establishing the system of public ownership of production materials, the state must ensure that the laborers are employed, strive to promote production, consolidate the new production relations, develop the superiority of the new production relations, gradually improve and raise the people's material and cultural life, and boost accumulation to bring about expanded reproduction. This is the key strategic issue in the initial stage.

In order to satisfactorily resolve these questions, we must reorganize the entire social production system. The liberated laborers, who have become collective masters, work enthusiastically, creatively, with discipline, according to technical standards and with high output and efficiency. In order to encourage the laborers' creative ardor, along with political and ideological training, there must be an appropriate managerial structure. We must eliminate the tight-controlling, bureaucratic, centralized administrative management that does not take into account labor productivity and economic efficiency and that restricts the positive and creative character of the masses. At the same time, we must oppose the tendencies toward departmentalism, partiality, factionalism and indiscipline, which are habits of small-scale producers and owners.

Realities over the past 2 years have proved the effect of the new contract system in agriculture in accordance with Directive No 100 of the Secretariat. Only by recalling the sluggishness in agriculture during previous years when we did not enter into product contracts with laborers do we see the whole effect of the implementation of the new contractual quota system. This manner of contracting combines the interests of the state and the collective with those of the laborers. However, the perfecting of the new contractual quota system has been slow and there are still many cases of nonspecific contracts.

Decision No 25-CP of the Council of Ministers on strengthening the creative initiative of state-run industrial enterprises has exerted positive effects.

Nevertheless there were still a number of issues that required modifications. These modifications were set forth in Decision No 146 of the Council of Ministers. However, these have not yet been seriously implemented in many localities. Many other directives and resolutions on economic work have not been correctly grasped and implemented.

Regarding the motive force of socioeconomic development, there are many important issues which we must continue to study in order to clarify them. First, we must have a system to develop the working people's right to collective mastery, ensure the role of the masses in participating in production management, organize distribution, and overcome the phenomenon of formalistic democracy and bureaucratic centralism.

Second, the principle of distribution according to labor in opposition to equal distribution is a major principle of socialism. Without correctly implementing this principle, we will not be able to develop the superiority of the system of public ownership of production materials. Without combining the common interests with those of the laborers, we will not be able to encourage their creative initiative. We have had considerable experience in this matter.

Third, we should deeply educate the people in revolutionary ideals and will and communist ideals in combination with patriotism, and should uphold the will to surge forward to successfully build socialism, and refuse to yield to any difficulty.

Regarding distribution, we must first of all ensure that all laborers are employed. The distribution policy must reflect our class stand. The working class is the main factor that builds socialism and produces a great deal of the most important goods for society. The collective peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia, together with the working class, are the main forces of our society and are all masters of the new society.

Distribution and circulation is currently a burning front. If the state cannot control the goods and money and cannot control distribution and circulation, it will not be able to distribute in accordance with the socialist policy; and, consequently, the superiority of the system of public ownership of means of production will not be able to be developed. If we let goods and money fall into the hands of merchants, including the bourgeoisie and small traders, these forces will redistribute society's income, thus causing losses to laborers and socialism. In other words, in all three aspects of the revolution in production relations, the ownership, distribution, and managerial systems have revealed rather serious phenomena which must be seriously criticized and resolutely overcome in order to advance the revolution.

Regarding the scientific-technical revolution, the immediate task of social science is to clarify the questions of the socialist revolution in the initial stage -- which are natural laws -- while intensively studying them, beginning with small-scale production. The scientific-technical revolution has the task of rapidly bringing technological progress to production, producing a great deal of goods for society, particularly contributing to fulfilling the socioeconomic program; putting manpower, land, and the material and technical bases to the best use; and combining agriculture with industry right from the beginning, thus forming an agroindustrial structure at the district level. Doing so means preparing for industrialization. Socialist industrialization is the central task of the entire transitional period. Each sector, region, and installation must contribute to the accumulation for industrialization, thus building our country into a modern industrial-agricultural country.

Regarding the ideological-cultural revolution, our working people are overcoming countless difficulties and hardships and exerting efforts to build socialism. The ideological-cultural revolution must be carried out simultaneously with the revolution in production relations and the scientific-technical revolution.

It is both the cause and the result of the other two revolutions. The fundamental task of the ideological revolution is to translate the party's revolutionary line into revolutionary actions by the masses, ensure the development of our country in accordance with the socialist path, ensure that Marxist-Leninist ideology becomes the ideology of all our society, and achieve increasingly higher political and spiritual cohesion in the entire society.

As an immediate task, we must intensify education on the struggle between the two paths, ensure implementation of the political tasks set forth by the party congress, uphold vigilance, and struggle to repulse the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The resolution of the Central Committee plenum must be widely disseminated throughout the party so that the party members may execute it in combination with the launching of a mass movement to implement it. The entire ideological revolution must aim at building a society of collective mastery by the laborers in accordance with Marx's and Engel's thoughts: The development of each person is the requirement for development of society as a whole. Revolutionary thought must prepare for revolutionary action, which it precedes.

Our ideological work is lagging behind our duty; and there are also phenomena of confusion on the ideological and cultural front, as pointed out by the resolution of the Central Committee. The rightist political phenomena as well as rightist phenomena on the ideological and cultural fronts affirm that the Central Committee's conclusions are very accurate.

The cultural revolution means building socialist culture and national education whose main aim is to build new-type men who are collective masters and building a new system of relations in the new society in accordance with the new political, economic and social regime and lifestyle. On the ideological-cultural front, immediately after the establishment of the new regime a complex and protracted struggle took place against the influence of the old ideologies, culture, and lifestyle. Imperialism and international reactionary forces are waging a widespread ideological and cultural war against socialism. For this reason, we must become masters of the cultural front in order to oppose the enemy's plot.

On the ideological and cultural fronts, there have also been rightist phenomena, a slackening of the struggles between revolution and counterrevolution, between socialism and capitalism, and a slackening of the struggle in defense of the principles and disciplined action in party and state apparatuses. Education in the communist ideal and revolutionary qualities and lifestyle are always important and permanent tasks aimed at ensuring the party's fighting strength and prestige, especially during times when the revolution has to cope with great difficulties.

The struggle against decadence in character and lifestyle has not developed powerfully. If we do not control the ideological front at each party chapter and each party organization or in every area of the revolution, we will not be able to push the entire socialist revolution forward. We must rapidly and satisfactorily organize the ideological-cultural revolution in the entire society; and all the party organizations must control this front.

The Fourth Central Committee Plenum decided on urgent ideological and organizational questions aimed at successfully performing the immediate economic and social tasks. It did not discuss ideological tasks in general or the ideological-cultural revolution. It decided only on urgent ideological problems. These ideological problems, while urgently requiring solution because they are hindering the implementation of immediate socioeconomic tasks, are very basic because they relate to the party's guiding thoughts. They concern questions on the line on class struggle, the struggle between the two paths -- socialist and capitalist -- in our country, as well as the struggle between our people on one hand and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and imperialism on the other.

Study for grasping the Central Committee's resolution must be linked to organizing its implementation. We must satisfactorily organize discussions on its implementation at all levels, sectors, and grassroots units. Through study of the resolution everyone will further understand the political and economic lines and raise their socialist consciousness. On this basis, each level, sector, and region will enforce its own guidance and will formulate plans to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions; wage the class struggle and the struggle between the two paths; reestablish socialist order in all fields, first of all in the distribution and circulation field; strengthen the national defense and security forces; and determine effective policies and measures to fulfill economic and social tasks that have been set forth.

The Central Committee plenum only decided on burning ideological and organizational issues relating to the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks and the socioeconomic program. Issues relating to improving the structure of economic management and to concrete economic policies will be studied and resolved at a later date.

In implementing the resolution we must pay attention to urgent problems such as measures ensuring state control over goods and money; strengthening socialist trade, market management, and price stabilization; stepping up transformation of privately owned industry and trade and transformation of small industry, handicrafts, and petty trade; thoroughly eliminating bourgeois trade; stepping up agricultural cooperativization in Nam Bo; perfecting the new contract system in agriculture; seriously implementing Decision No 146 of the Council of Ministers on improving the management of state-run industrial enterprises; raising the revolutionary qualities and lifestyles of cadres, party members, and state personnel; dealing with those who commit serious errors; and expelling degenerate and deviant elements from the party and from state agencies.

In our ideological work, we must pay attention to the following questions: Clarifying the party's fundamental viewpoints, criticizing erroneous viewpoints and thoughts; contributing to mobilizing and organizing the mass movement to carry out the campaign for socialist transformation, production, construction, and for implementation of economic and social policies; improving the activities of agencies engaged in ideological work; and making an active contribution to improving the leadership of various echelons and sectors in ideological and organizational work.

The Central Committee's resolution has pointed to the basic situation of our country's revolution and censured erroneous viewpoints and thoughts, aiming at overcoming shortcomings and successfully fulfilling all tasks. It has an extremely important guidance and educational role.

For this reason, it must be widely disseminated in full to each grassroots unit, each party organization, state organ, and in all social organizations.

#### NHAN DAN VIEWS 'POISONOUS CULTURAL CURRENT'

BK111158 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Unattributed NHAN DAN article: "Stem the Poisonous Cultural Current" -- date not given]

[Text] Bringing the current of poisonous culture into our country is one of the malicious actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries in their multifaceted war of sabotage against us. The purpose of this action is to undermine our people's healthy thought and lifestyle and to drive our younger generations gradually into the lifestyle of contentment and hedonism which would make them insane and depraved. Finally, they would become confused and weary and run away from socialism.

### Noxious Gifts

Since the liberation of the south and the country's unification, our country's economic, cultural, scientific, technical and, touristic relations with other countries have expanded. More than 150 countries have contracted postal exchanges with our country in terms of mail, parcels, printed matter, packages, and other items. Those of our people who have relatives abroad are authorized by our state to receive and send goods, including cultural items.

In today's world, economic and cultural traffic among people throughout the world is necessary. Nevertheless, the hostile forces have taken advantage of this traffic to carry out their plots of dumping reactionary and decadent cultural works into our country in order to sabotage our people's healthy life of labor and production.

In Ho Chi Minh City, thousands of families have received packages from overseas and have sent packages abroad. In each of the other provinces and cities, hundreds of families have done the same. Since early 1983, a few thousand decadent reactionary cultural items have been intercepted at the various ports of entry and at some other important points. These items camouflaged as gifts were mailed in postal parcels and packages or carried by tourists. They were hidden in many ways. A heap of loose rumpled recording tape is used as Dunnage at the bottom of boxes. With a little patience, we rewind and play hundreds of meters of tape and hear many arrogant songs slandering socialism and communism.

When played for the first time on one side, many tape cassettes produce no sound. If we reverse and play the other side, we hear songs of langorous love of old times. Then, near the middle and end of the tapes we can hear lustful and lecherous songs which are ear-shattering and mind-boggling. Some of the addressees were notified by letter that they would receive recorded tapes of soft music by some reactionary composers evacuated abroad. These addressees then brought along some blank cassettes and tried to surreptitiously swap them for the recorded tapes.

With a sense of vigilance, the customs personnel and the cultural protection agencies have several times succeeded in catching this swapping action in the act. Many reactionary U.S. magazines and pictures, cultural items from counterrevolutionaries evacuated abroad, and assorted consumer goods and cultural items presenting obscene pictures together with fortune-telling books were hidden among clothes in the baggage of tourists entering our country by sea and air.

In a box of gifts addressed to a person in Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City, there were 200 leaflets with contents aimed at distorting our socialist regime and inciting the people to riot. On another occasion, at Tan Son Nhut airport, the cadres in charge of inspecting the exporting and importing of books and magazines found in the baggage of a passenger from Singapore nine three-red stripe flags and hundreds of meters of rumpled tapes containing decadent and provocative songs which oppose the revolutionary administration.

Obviously, our enemy is daily and hourly trying by every means to smuggle into our country gifts bearing the poisons of imperialism and expansionism with the intention of lulling our people into stupor and weakening their vigilance.

### Those Who Play Into the Hands of the Enemy

These persons consist of counterrevolutionaries, stubborn elements of the exploitative class, speculators, smugglers, and those who are used to a decadent lifestyle and high living.

(Ly Thai T.) was the bourgeois owner of the Alfa Printing House of former Saigon. Following liberation day, he was allowed to work at Collective Printing Enterprise No 1 belonging to Joint Public-Private Printing Corporation No 2. Stubbornly clinging to his dishonest ways, he sought ways to earn ill-gotten gains through illegal business activities. During the last 2 months of 1982, he illegally printed and distributed 140,000 copies of books with dirty contents which are detrimental to our efforts to build a new culture and a new type of socialist men. His dark activities were subsequently stopped by the people at the responsible organs.

In the 15th Ward, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, there was a private studio licensed for the duplication of recording tapes of revolutionary songs but it also operated as a warehouse of reactionary and decadent music tapes and specialized in duplicating such tapes with modern equipment. On 3 June 1983, a cultural works inspection team caught (Le Kim Luong), the studio owner, in the act of duplicating several recording tapes of decadent music, and found a total of 553 tapes of reactionary and decadent songs at the scene, including the latest songs that had just been smuggled into the city.

Trang Coffee House, located on Tran Quang Khai Street, was also a shop dealing in poisonous cultural works. A cultural works inspection team found there 175 recording disks, 10 tapes of decadent music from the United States and Taiwan, and many tapes of songs by reactionary singers and composers who have emigrated abroad, moaning treason against the fatherland. (Pham Thu Dang), the coffeehouse owner, was subsequently sentenced by the Ho Chi Minh City people's court to a 4-year jail term.

Vestiges of the decadent lifestyle and businesses dealing in such decadent cultural works have also appeared in a number of provinces and cities in the north. To attract larger audiences some theaters have staged plays complete with sentimental songs, martial arts fighting, and dagger duels. Many youths now wear clothes bearing messages printed in a foreign language or outlandish pictures suggesting a romantic and debauched lifestyle. Blinely chasing foreign fads, many persons have, either unintentionally or deliberately, allowed themselves to be poisoned by base and morbid tastes that severely destroy the nation's customs and mores. In so doing, they have played right into the hands of the enemy.

#### Let Us Wipe It Out!

The class struggle on the cultural front is part of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and it is taking place in a fierce and protracted manner. We must devise measures to develop the strong points of the national culture for use as a weapon to crush the various types of decadent, half-bred cultural and art works left behind by the old regimes or introduced by our new enemies who are bent on undermining our people's pure feelings.

Fostering healthy aesthetic tastes and resolutely transforming and suppressing vulgar ones in people who enjoy culture and arts are a very basic task in resisting all noxious cultural currents coming from outside. There should be uniform and coordinated actions by many departments, sectors, and state organs to intensively and continuously suppress, confiscate, and struggle against reactionary and decadent cultural materials while striving by all means to create numerous socialist cultural and artistic works with a profound content and an attractive form which would appeal to viewers and readers.

Opposing the tendency to commercialize culture and arts and chase after money is an extremely necessary task. Turning culture and arts into merchandise for the sake of profit would easily give rise to many phenomena in social life; help promote wanton staging of musical, theatrical, and film shows as well as reckless listening to music tapes; and make it impossible to control the content and form of culture and arts.

As a result of rightist tendencies, the centers for cultural and artistic activities in many places have gradually been turned into fun spots where even decadent and uncivilized cultural products are popularized.

Culture and arts are a sharp ideological weapon over which we cannot loosen control to the point of letting anyone sing any song or stage any play as he pleases, without paying attention to taking corrective measures or cultivating and enhancing healthy aesthetic tastes among cadres and people.

Restaurants, snack bars offering musical shows, and establishments stocking, printing, or duplicating music tapes, pictures, and other kinds of cultural products should be regularly inspected and guided in legally managing, protecting, using, and popularizing healthy domestic and foreign songs.

Socialist culture and arts must conquer the hearts of our people. We resolutely neither forgive nor condone any keeping or disseminating by anyone of cultural products created by exploiting and parasitic people which have vulgar contents and which cater to odious, backward, and reactionary aesthetic tastes. The enemy always uses reactionary culture and arts to control our people's thoughts and feelings and regard this as a basis for sabotage activities against us in many other fields. Any cultural and artistic activities carried out by us that deviate from our party's viewpoint and line will benefit the enemy.

We should uphold vigilance and be clear-sighted and coolheaded to expose and eliminate all noxious cultural currents. At the same time, we should strive to build strong, rich, and diversified socialist culture and arts for use as a sharp weapon of the revolution, thereby contributing to the entire country's efforts to completely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

#### BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAX COLLECTION -- In August, 34 out of the total of 41 provincial and city units fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms for industrial-commercial tax collection, bringing the nationwide tax levy to 38.4 percent of the third quarter norm or 226 percent of last year's August collection. Dac Lac is the first province to complete the industrial-commercial tax collection for the year ahead of schedule. Binh Tri Thien, Tien Giang, and Ben Tre Provinces, and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone scored fairly high figures on tax collection in August -- 50 to 67.8 percent of the quarterly plan norms. In general, the task of administering and collecting industrial-commercial taxes has improved uniformly. As of the end of August, taxes collected on trade licenses had reached 86.5 percent of the annual plan norm. Noteworthy was that owing to the effort to administer and collect taxes on goods at the very original sources, especially at the manufacturing units, more than 9 million dong of taxes have been collected.

[Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Sep 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN VOICES SUPPORT FOR ANTARCTIC TREATY

BK130947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Australia has voiced strong support for the current Antarctic treaty. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, was opening the 12th consultative meeting of the treaty nations in Canberra. He said the treaty was proving a uniquely successful international instrument. It guaranteed peace and freedom of scientific investigation in the Antarctic region and had removed the potential for disputes relating to sovereignty.

Australia is among the 16 nations granted full membership of the treaty by virtue of the substantial scientific research they carry out in the south polar regions.

Mr Hayden welcomed Brazil and India, who were granted full membership by the other treaty nations yesterday. The foreign affairs minister went on to reject moves from some Third World countries to have the United Nations examine the Antarctic and ensure it is accessible to all nations. He said the Antarctic treaty gave effect to the principles and purpose of the UN Charter and it was open for any UN member to join.

## More on Treaty

BK130952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Australia and its partners in the Antarctic have reaffirmed their support for present treaty arrangements which are under challenge by Malaysia and its supporters. Malaysia has foreshadowed moves to have the issue debated in the United Nations with a view to declaring Antarctica a common heritage for all mankind. Other treaty nations meeting in Canberra each pledged support for the present treaty, with the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, claiming that an alteration would introduce uncertainty and instability into the region.

At the same time it was revealed that Australia is examining a concept which could radically alter the future of Antarctica -- the establishment of the area as a world park. Confirming this today, the minister for science and technology, Mr Jones, said the Antarctic treaty was to be renegotiated in 1991. But the minister said the fact his government was examining the world park concept should in no way preempt the outcome of those deliberations.

POSTAL UNIONS BAN AIR MAIL TO SOVIET UNION

BK140556 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Postal workers are to ban air mail addressed to the Soviet Union in protest of the shooting down of a South Korean jumbo jet in Soviet airspace nearly 2 weeks ago. A union spokesman said the 60-day ban from next Monday was in line with decisions taken by the congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] yesterday. The ACTU has imposed a 2-month ban on the movement of Soviet travelers and cargo over the airliner incident in which 269 people died.

In another development, the lord mayor of Sydney, (Alderman Sutherland), says the jet's destruction has effectively put an end to 10 years of friendship between his city and Moscow. The lord mayor said he had effectively severed relations with the Soviet capital, withdrawing an invitation from Moscow's mayor and civic officials to visit Sydney and canceling his own acceptance of an invitation to visit the Russian city next year.

MARCOS HAILS BENEFITS OF MARTIAL LAW YEARS

OW131405 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Economic emancipation is one of the visible gains of the country during the martial law years. The president made this disclosure at a gathering at Malacanang this morning, and Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin Barotilla recording] Addressing the delegates to the Eighth Conference of LAWASIA at Malacanang, the president said one of the objectives of the new society was economic emancipation and this was one of the immediate reforms he ordered carried out.

The president said this was also the reason he proclaimed land reform to cover both rural and urban lands. (?When) afraid of losing their properties, the president said, the radical right established private armies with the most sophisticated weapons, including automatic machineguns, tanks, and armored cars. The president said that 60 private armies were dismantled and over 600,000 armaments, many times more than those held by the armed forces, were surrendered, captured, or confiscated.

On the criticism that he declared martial law to prolong his stay in office, the president said the matter was submitted to the people in a referendum, and the people allowed him to run for office.

The chief executive also reiterated before the lawyers that the country is in firm hands and that it is moving towards the attainment of all objectives and goals. [end recording]

MARCOS URGES LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES TO LEAD

OW131023 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Local executives all over the country should assert their leadership to maintain equanimity of the people in their regions in the face of recent tragic events. This is the appeal of the president following a meeting with local executives at Malacanang, and Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin Barotilla recording] Before the League of Provincial Governors and City Mayors in Malacanang, the president said he is gratified to note that the local officials demonstrate a sense of responsibility in the wake of the tragic death of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. The president cautioned the local executives against allowing the recent tragic events to stop the momentum of government efforts toward progress and uplifting the Filipino people.

The president admonished the governors and city mayors that the government should all the more work for the realization of the local autonomy program. The program should not only be a political slogan but should be a real guide for strengthening local governments.

During the meeting, the local executives, through Governor (Dermiel Romualdez), reaffirmed their faith and confidence in the president's leadership and gave the assurance that the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] party will continue to gather strength in the regions like a well-oiled machine. [end recording]

IMELDA MARCOS REITERATES RETIREMENT DECISION

HK131424 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, addressing the Eighth Conference of LAWASIA yesterday, expressed her hope to "serve as an effective bridge between the government and the private sector in galvanizing all sectors of society for development" when she steps out of public service.

The first lady, who had earlier expressed her decision to retire from public service next year in a meeting with newsmen, reiterated this desire "to serve my people outside the public realm." She told the delegates that duty required that she serve as long as she could but "my human sensitivity counsels me to serve my people outside the public realm."

In another development yesterday, the first lady disclosed an arrangement making the Development Bank [DBP] the lead bank for the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [KKK]. The DBP will be supported by private universal banks in this project. Under this arrangement, KKK funds now deposited with the Philippine National Bank and the Land Bank of the Philippines will be transferred to the DBP.

Mrs. Marcos told newsmen in an interview this move would boost the financial standing of the DBP and expand its role as the country's prime development bank.

SOLICITOR GENERAL DEFENDS AQUINO PROBE COMMISSION

HK140117 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza defended yesterday the presidential fact-finding commission -- or PFFC -- in its task of conducting an inquiry into the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

Mendoza said the five-man body has to continue with the probe because its duties and functions are mandated by law. He said the PFFC was formed on the basis of a presidential decree issued by President Marcos by virtue of his lawmaking power. He said there is no violation of the constitutional principle on the separation of power, because the commission, being a fact-finding body, does not perform judicial functions.

MINISTER ENRILE NOTES SECURITY FOR REAGAN VISIT

OW131223 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Full protection is assured for U.S. President Reagan when he visits Manila this November.

A White House advance team has already expressed satisfaction over the facilities being readied for the forthcoming Reagan visit. The White House team has stayed 2 days in the country, inspecting all the facilities, including Reagan's possible residence during his visit. The advance team appeared satisfied with the arrangements, including the assurance of full protection.

On the security aspect, Philip Tan reports on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's news conference this morning:

[Begin recording] [Tan] Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said it is the duty of the opposition to inform the authorities if it has knowledge of any plots to harm U.S. President Reagan in the Philippines. Enrile issued a statement in reaction to a call from the opposition camp for President Reagan to cancel his scheduled November visit because he will not be safe in the country.

The Defense Minister assured that full protection will be given the American President once he touches Philippine soil. Enrile, however, said if the opposition knows of any conspiracy to harm Reagan in order to embarrass the country, then the proper authorities must be informed.

[Enrile] We're not aware of any information that leads us to believe that his life will be in danger here now. If the opposition thinks that they know of any information, or they know of any plot, or any effort to harm the President of the United States when he comes here, which is unknown to us, then it is their duty to come by and inform the authorities about it so that the government can take the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of any incident that would embarrass not only the government but the Filipino people.

[Tan] The Defense Minister presided over a news conference given before the defense press corps at Camp Aguinaldo. Enrile, among other issues, described the peace and order situation throughout the country as generally peaceful, except for some pockets of demonstration in Metro Manila. But he warned the so-called hotheads against sowing violence in the wake of the assassination of the late former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Enrile said these fellows should heed the wishes of the late opposition leader for a peaceful resolution of political conflicts. [end recording]

#### Discusses Rebels, Political Ambitions

HK140015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile belied yesterday the rumors that Metro Manila is threatened by rebels. He said it is not true that the rebels in the hills are now in Metro Manila poised to create trouble on a signal. The denial was made by Defense Minister Enrile in an interview with newsmen at his office in Camp Aguinaldo.

Minister Enrile assured that the situation in the whole country is generally peaceful, according to reports being received from various regional commands. He said the reported demonstrations and clashes are isolated. The defense minister also said there is no unusual movement of the communists and their military arms, the New People's Army, following the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

The defense minister also said he is not interested in the presidency. He stressed that his political ambition did not go beyond what he is today. The defense minister declared this in response to foreign press reports that he is one of two government officials locked in a power struggle for succession to the presidency. The reports said he has resigned as a result of his defeat in the power struggle with the first lady and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver. Minister Enrile said the only political involvement he intends to have is to run again in the coming election for his region, to remain a member of the Batasang Pambansa.

In another statement, Enrile said the government has sent apologies to the Bishop of Isabela, Cagayan, in connection with searches by the military on two religious houses in the province. At the same time Enrile also defended the military's action which, he said, was part of its job of protecting the country and people.

On August 23 and 24, PC [Philippine Constabulary] operatives searched the residence of Isabela Bishop (Miguel Poroganan) and the convent of the Congregation of Franciscans of the Immaculate Conception Sisters, on suspicion that renegade priest Conrado Balweg and other dissidents had sought sanctuary in both houses. The searches yielded negative results.

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Sept. 15, 1983

